THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 655,71—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-39 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
17th Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
24th "	HIMALAYA	7000	—	—
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
7th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	....	—
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
21st "	ARCADIA	7000	—	—
28th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
5th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	—	—
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
19th "	PERSIA	8000	—	—
26th "	*MALOJA	12500	MACEDONIA	10500
2nd Nov.	CHINA	8000	—	—
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
16th "	ARABIA	8000	—	—
*23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
30th "	MEDINA	12500	....	..

* This vessel proceeds to London via Malta, and Passengers for Marseilles transfer at Port Said to the S. S. MACEDONIA.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1913.

22nd Feb.	EGYPT	8000	....	—
1st March	MOREA	11000	....	—
8th "	PERSIA	8000	....	—
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
19th "	*ARCADIA	7000	....	—
22nd "	MANTUA	11000	....	—
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA	12500
5th Apl.	ARABIA	8000	....	—
12th "	MOLDAVIA	10000	....	—
19th "	MALOJA	12500	....	..
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
3rd May	EGYPT	8000	....	..
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10500

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER. ONE CLASS ONLY.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

Calcutta: GRINDLAY & Co.
London: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	18th Aug. 1912
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. "
*Circassia	6716	C.F.Osborne R.N.R	11th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. "
*Elysia	6368	J. Coverley	21st Nov. "

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 826	1,309
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through Tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned,

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via
Kola	1205	Thurs.	15th August	9 a.m.	
Lhasa	2184	Friday	16th August	† 6 a.m.	direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola" 1205 tons, on Thursday, 15th August, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Putiala," 2998 tons, on Wednesday, 21st August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota." 3418 tons, on Thursday 5th September, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada" 3239 Tons on 24th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
12th August, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Australien	6365	Costa	29th Aug. 1912.
Nera	5538	X	24th Oct. 1912.
Oceanien	4143	X	21st Nov. 1912.
Polynesien	6363	Lassince	19th Dec. 1912.
Armand Behic	6385	Lafont	16th Jan. 1913.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (Return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
Nera	5538	X	Aug. 1912
Oceanien	4143	X	6th Sept. 1912

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	6,000	E. Viale	15th Aug. 1912.
Polcevera	4,000	A. de Amezaga.	20th Aug. 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	P. Maganzini.	15th Sept. 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection with Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Capri	6,000	......	16th Aug 1912.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Sept. 1912

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. TIMOSCI,
Ag. Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY. TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP............£400,000
RESERVE.......................£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..........................$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors........$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....................$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund.......................£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy
Bangkok
Batavia
Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Colombo
Foochow
Hamburg
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong

Ipoh
Johore
Kobe
Kuala Lumpur
London
Lyons
Malacca
Manila
Nagasaki
New York
Peking
Penang

Rangoon
Saigon
San Francisco
Shanghai
Shanghai Hongkow
Singapore
Sourabaya
Taipeh
Tientsin
Tsingtau
Yokohama
Yloilo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE

Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.............£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND................£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore,
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore,
Tuticorin,

Cochin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newara-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)

Zanzibar,
Mombassa,
Nairobi,
Nakuru,
Kisumu,
Jinja,
Kampala,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly,

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.
RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager.

THE ART OF MUSIC.

IF you are discriminating you will do nothing without a certain amount of forethought. When you have to lay out a large sum of money on the purchase of anything, there are considerations which MUST MAKE YOU PAUSE.

In the selection of a PIANO there are many points to consider if you desire to obtain THE BEST for your outlay. It is a mistake to buy in haste; if you do so you very often have to repent, and repentance comes too late if you have already paid for a disappointing instrument.

If we could make a wage that half the number of pianos now in use in Bombay are not tuned to pitch not even Continental pitch, which is a semitone lower than Philharmonic pitch, we would win easily. The reason being that these pianos are INCAPABLE of standing in proper musical pitch. In evidence of this sweeping assertion we ask you to kindly compare pitch of your piano with a correct tuning fork. We guarantee every piano we sell to stand to proper pitch throughout the year and also at full Philharmonic when so desired.

In human nature the sense of music is inherent and if you want to stir the soul within, the piano must be of a quality of tone absolutely true and tuneful. If you will consult us you will be introduced to the ACME OF PERFECTION. Our world-famed pianos are fitted with every invention of the times. They are of superb tone, delightful touch and are specially constructed for the climate of India.

OUR DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM will put you in immediate possession of a PIANO OF QUALITY. Qualities demanded by the greatest pianists and the greatest singers of the age.

If gradual payment is more convenient than the whole purchase price at the time of selection we make it convenient to obtain your wish.

WE OFFER THE BEST and largest selection of high-grade PIANOFORTES under our popular and advantageous system of Deferred Payments. Ours is a genuine MUTUAL BENEFIT PLAN. If you consult us we will give you the benefit of our experience of over four decades, but we leave the ultimate choice to you.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.

PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.

ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.

MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer.

SOFTSHELL NUTS for DESSERT such as WALNUTS, ALMONDS, and HAZELNUTS.

HORS-D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.

WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and in Italy.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.

Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) at Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

"ALL GOLD"

FINEST SELECTED

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS,

in large 2½ lbs. tins

CASES CONTAINING:—

4 LEMON CLING PEACHES
4 BARTLETT PEARS
4 APRICOTS
4 GREENGAGES
4 ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES
3 STEWED PRUNES
1 BLACKBERRIES

Rs. 22-8 per case.

or Re. 1 per tin selected.

MONGINI BROTHERS

IMPORTERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

whether he is satisfied with his

VULCAN MOTOR CAR

and he will answer: Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

By arrangements with the
SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	" "	
Chester	125°	" "	
Devoe's	125°	" "	
Monkey	125°	" "	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

150° "SHELL" 150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn.

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150° "SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anamia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

Is it fair to yourself to neglect the slightest touch of FEVER, AGUE, or INFLUENZA?
Is it fair to your friends?
You cannot take chances in India, at the first sign of FEVER, AGUE, or INFLUENZA, and take

CONSIDER YOUR HEALTH

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. etc. Re. 1-8ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT.

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers or of,

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

S. S. "LOCKSLEY HALL,"

ARRIVED on 10th August, 1912.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY,
KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 10th August, 1912.

ADVERTISER wishes to meet CAPITALIST interested in valuable MINERALS with a view to exploiting certain ORE.

A few tons have already realised a NETT profit of **1100** per cent. on the London Market.

Care of PROSPECTOR,
"Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1912.

Sixty years—Rs. 1,10,00,000.

Tenders to be received up to 1 P. M. (Standard Time), on TUESDAY, the 13th August, 1912.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act 1 of 1881, and of Act 1 of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 110 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st February and 1st August.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st January, 1913. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made and it with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st January, 1913.

Tenders will be received by the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P. M. (Standard Time), on TUESDAY, 13th August, 1913, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Bombay, 31st July, 1912.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 689 of 1910.

MULJI HARIDAS........................ Plaintiff.

Vs.

HEPTULA ESSUFALLI & others ...... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent DECREE made in the above suit and bearing date the 10th day of February, 1911, the following immoveable properties will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1912, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (S.T.).

PARTICULARS.

All the right title and interest of the Plaintiff and the defendants abovenamed in the following lots.

LOT No. I:—All the right title and interest of Esufally Salehbhai in the seven equal sixteenth parts of shares in the piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages or tenements standing thereon and known as Henshaw's godowns situate within the Fort near Elphinstone Circle in the City of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay formerly computed to contain by admeasurement 2078 Square yards and 1-3 of another Square yard but now found to contain 2013 Square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 770, Old Survey No. 1448 and New Survey No. 9547 and assessed in the books of the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under Ward A Nos. 1070 and 1071 and Street Nos. 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, and 19 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by Green Street on or towards the South by the junction of Custom House Road and Bank Street on or towards the East by Custom House Road and on or towards the West by Bank Street,

LOT No. II.—All the right title and interest of the said Heptula Esufalli Taheralli Esufalli and Esufalli Salebhai in all that the land hereditaments and premises situate at Colaba within the Registration sub-district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 1554 Square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the South-East by Middle Colaba on or towards the South-West by the property of the late Edalji Rustomji Soonawalla on or towards the North-West by Wodehouse Road and on or towards the North-East by the public passage and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 13, New No. 15903, Old Survey No. 32 and New Survey No. 9677 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward A No. 212 and Street No. 100.

LOT No. III.—All that the right title and interest of the said Essufalli Salebbhai in all that piece or parcel of land with the hereditaments and buildings standing thereon situate at Begumpura Bhajiwalla's Pole in the Registration District and sub-district of Surat containing by admeasurements 526 Square yards or thereabouts bearing Toka H No. 15 and Survey Nos. 232, 233, 234, and 235 and bounded on or towards the East by the Begumpura Cross Lane on or towards the West by the Bhaji Pala Lane on or towards the North by the house of Abdool Rehman Camroodin and on or towards the South by the house of Abdoolali Moosabhai.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Jamsedji Ruston ji and Devidas, attorney for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay—dated this 8th day of July, 1912.

J. E. MODI,
Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DOORGI, wife of LACHMINARAIN BELLASRAI late of Bombay Marwadi Hindu inhabitant deceased.

LACHMINARAIN BELLASRAI KEDIA of Bombay Marwadi Hindu inhabitant a Merchant and Shroff residing at Marwadi Bazaar without the Fort of Bombay the husband of the deceased...Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, Sir BASIL SCOTT KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this fifth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twelve and in the third year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

H. H. WADIA,
The 5th day of August, 1912.

Messrs. WADIA, GHANDY & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS and in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space will be limited and it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

GENERAL MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,

No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 12th inst. at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

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At 2-30 p.m.

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AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Malabar Hill, Walkeshwar, near the Government House Road.

Under instructions from Messrs. Malwi, Hiralal, Mody and Ranchoddas, attorneys for the mortgagee, Mr. Jayadayal Lachhminarayen of the family firm of Messrs. Khetridas Lachhminarayen and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst. at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, under the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee in the Indenture of mortgage dated 22nd December 1911, executed in pursuance of the Consent Decree passed on the 10th day of April, 1911 in High Court Suit No. 217 of 1907, the following valuable landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate lying and being on the eastern side of the public passage or road, leading to the Government House, Malabar Hill, in the sub-district of Bhuleshwar at Walkeshwar in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 217 4-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 66 and in the Books of the Collector Municipal Assessment under No. 54 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East and North by the property of Janardhan Parshotamjee on or towards the West by the road, leading to the Government House, Malabar Hill and on the South by the Government ground reserved for carriage stand.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Malwi, Hiralal, Mody and Ranchhoddas, Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their office in Church Gate Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

On FRIDAY, the 16th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Roosevelt House, Apollo Bunder opposite Taj Mahal Hotel, the valuable teakwood and blackwood French polished household furniture of the latest design, glassware, crockeryware, and platedware, dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, suite of drawing-room sofas and chairs, marble and tiled topped tables and teapoys, handsome cabinets, bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, one sweet-toned cottage piano by Arthur Allison, specially constructed for India for Rose and Co. table and hanging lamps, carpets, clock etc., the property of C. Pusey Esq. and others.

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—
Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS.
Fuel & Cylinder Oils.
WAX.
CANDLES.

B.
O.
C.

PETROL.
MOTOR OILS
A & B.
Motor Grease.

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, AUG. 9.] [BOMBAY, AUG. 10.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	74 11-16	1-16	
do. Rentes ...	92 1-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	92 1-2	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 3-8	un	chgd
aBar Silver in London Spot ...	28 1-16	un	chgd
a do. 2 months' hence...	28 3-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York ...	61	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·26 1-2	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin...	20 47 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York...	4·87 1-4	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate...	3	since	
do. Short London Bills 3 months' sight...	9th May 3 1-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 13-16	1-16	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Firm. Quiet.

Amount paid into Bank of England about £200,000.

The Bombay mails of the 27th ult. arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£370,000
Bar Gold to Bombay	£130,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	£ 10,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier—Moderate business.
Futures	... Easy.
Manchester	Buyers operating less freely
Total Sales	... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	1,500 "
Imports	... 1,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 6·96 -13
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 1-4—1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·59 —17	6·49 —18	6·43 —18
Nov.-Dec. 6·38 —18	Dec.-Jan. 6·37 —18	Jan.-Feb. 6·38 —18
Feb.-Mar. 6·38 —18	Mar.-Apr 6·39 —18	Apr.-May. 6·40 —18

New York 11 a.m., Oct. 11·83 Jan. 11·83.
New York Noon call Oct. 11·82 Jan. 11·81
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct 11·92 Jan. 11·98

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	3,000
" Receipts at " last year ...	4,000
" Exports to Great Britain ...	......
" Exports to Continent ...	4,000
" Spot Cotton ...	12·30—20

Futures—Month of Oct 11·88—11

Futures—Month of Jan. 11·95—09

Declined owing to weakness in Southern Spot markets and increased offering and advanced partially on covering.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 12 1-2 unchgd
Futures month of Oct	... 12 01—01
Futures month of Dec.	... 12 03—02
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—

	Bales.
Total actual Exports	14,000
do Forwarded	68,000
do Imports	13,000
do Stocks	724,000
Stock of Cotton in London	8,050

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G.	d 5 9-16
F. G. Bengal M. G.	d 5 11-16
Fine Bengal M. G.	d 5 13-16
Good Bhownagger	d 5 14-16
F. G. Bhownagger	d 6
Fine Bhownagger	d 6 2-16
Fine M. G. Bhownagger	d 6 2-16
Good Oomras M. G.	d 5 15-16
F. G. Oomras M. G.	d 6 1-16
Fine Oomras M. G.	d 6 3-16
Good M. G. Oomras	d 5 15-16
Fine M. G. Oomras	d 6 3-16
Good Broach	d 6 2-16
F. G. Broach	d 6 9-32
Fine Broach	d 6 7-16
Good Khandeish	d 5 13-16
F. G. Khandeish	d 5 15-16
Fair Red Coconada C. I. F. London	d 4 27-32
Coconada Ginned " "	d 4 31-32
Western Good " "	d 5 15-32

Liverpool, August 9.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings	Extremely quiet.
Tone Cloths	Quiet and very steady.
Weft American " 54"	12 1-8
Weft Egyptian " 80"	17 7-8
Tone—Yarn—Market quiet.	
Weft Egyptian " 32"	12 3-8
Twist " 32" W T C	10 1-4
Twist " 32" B	10 3-4
Cloth G 20 36 inch	14
Twist " 36" W T C	10 1-2
Twist " 36" B	11
Twist " 42"	12 1-4
Twist American " 60"	16 1-4
Twist Egyptian " 60"	17 1-8
Twist Egyptian " 80"	21 1-2
40s Banner Mill Twist	11 3-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn	11 1-4
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C I F—Liverpool	6 3-16
Buyers or Sellers	Sellers.
Months	Aug.-Sept

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Wheat White Karachi ... 38 3-4+ 1-4
Do. Months— ... Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Value
Wheat Red Karachi ... .
Do Months—Nominal.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ... } No sellers.
Do. Month— ...
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ...

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ... 38
Do Month ... Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ... 54 1-4+1-4
Do. Months— ... Aug-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports.— ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 50 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship 65+1-2
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done.
Linseed Calcutta... ... (yesterdays 60 Buyers) To-days 60-9+9d
Do. Months—Aug-Sept.
Do Name of Port—London—Value—Firm
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 57 + 1
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED.—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 7-2-6 unchgd. Sept.-Oct.—Hull—Sellers

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 3-3 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 10 3-4 + 1-4d Aug-Sept.—Sellers—Firm.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	£ 89 1-4—1-4
Yellow Metal	d 7 1-2 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B	£ 77 1-4—2-4
English best selected copper	£ 82 1-4
Tin Plates I. C.Coke 14 by 20 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs c. i. f. Liverpool	......
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp	5 17 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool	11 17 6
Basic steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India	6 10 0

FREIGHTS—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... 12s 9d—Value.

ARRIVALS—"Trifles"

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 12 10 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers
Tone—Dull—Nothing doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 12 2 1-4—3-4d.
Do Months of Shipments ... Oct Dec— ......
Tone—Neglected Nominal.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 9 11 1-2—3-4d
Months of Shipments ... Oct Dec—Sellers. 11 5 1-4—1 3-4d—Aug—Sellers.
Tone—Slow demand at easier prices.
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... 14 2 1-4 unchgd.
Months of Shipments ... Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone.—Less demand.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 11 10 1-2 Value.
Month of Shipments ... Aug.-Sep.—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta—
Do. 10 9—Aug—Value.
Do. 10 9—Sept.-Dec.—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 10 10 1-2—Aug.—Value.
Do. 10 10 1-2—Sept.-Dec.—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 11 10 1-2—Aug.—Value
Do. 11 10 1-2—Sept.-Dec.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 12—Aug.—Value.
Do. 12—Sept.-Dec.—Value.
Tone—Quiet—Only limited business.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [10TH AUG, 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
704 Bars Silver	Rs. 15,00,000	London	National Bank
1 Box Silver...	15,00,000	do	do
45 Bars Silver	1,00,000	New York	International Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 8th Aug. 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	26	29,530
B. B. and C. I. Railway	22	25,766

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened steady at 1s. 4d. T. T. 1s. 4 1-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits for two mails. There is still little business doing. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	1s. 4 1-4d. 24th Aug.
Do. do France	170 3-4
Do. do Marks	139
Hongkong 60 days' sight	147
Shanghai "	197 1-2
Japan "	150 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened quiet at 96 1-2 for Cash and 96 3-8 for the Settlement, and has remained quiet during the day, closing 1-16 lower as under. Only a small business is reported.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 96 7 0
Settlement	" 96 5 0

BULLION:—

Yesterday the London market for Bar Silver closed firm but quiet with rates unchanged at 28 1-16 for ready and 28 3-16 for forward. New York was also unchanged at 61. The local market opened quiet at 71 3-16 ex duty for ready and 71 1-4 for the first settlement, and has declined during the day. A moderate business has been done, and prices for ready and forward close as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs. 23 15 9
Australian "	" 23 15 9
Sovereigns "	" 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)	
Ready	" 71 1 0
1st Settlement	" 71 2 0
2nd Settlement	" 71 4 0
Silver (cum duty)	
Ready	" 80 7 0
1st Settlement	" 80 8 0
2nd Settlement	" 80 10 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The closing of the American markets yesterday was irregular and it is difficult to gauge the near future of the market. Weather reports from America continue favourable and as long as they remain so we cannot look for any permanent advance, though after the recent heavy decline there may be a temporary reaction. The local market is quiet with little doing. Good Broach opened at Rs. 308 and has fluctuated slightly during the day, closing as under.

Ready cotton is steady with a moderate enquiry.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach	Rs.	317	March
Good M. G. Broach	Rs.	308 1-2	Mar.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	"	306	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	"	303	"
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon	"	297	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	"	293	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	"	284	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	"	274	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	272	"
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	278	Dec.
" " "	"	284	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	"	255	Jan.

OLD CROP.

Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	"	294	July-Aug.
Good H. G. Westerns	"	272	"
Good M. G. Westerns	"	284	"

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is firmer with more enquiry.
We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 11 1 0 B.T.
September ... " 11 14 0 B.T.
Apl-May 1913 ... " 10 15 6 "

RAPESEED :—Steady.
We quote :—
Brown Delhi Apl-May 1913...Rs. 8 6 0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ... " 8 2 0 B.T.
Yellow " " ... " 9 2 0 "

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Steady.
Bold White 85 p.c. ... Rs. 54 8 0 D J
Black Kutni ... " 46 8 0 D J

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs 12 10 0 B. T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 37 12 0

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... " 27 0 0
Forward ... " 25 0 0 D. J.

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Steady.
We quote :—
Jan.-Feb. Bold ... Rs. 45 0 0

MOWRASEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 8 2 0 R. T.

WHEAT :—
The market is steady.
We quote :—
White Pissi ready 85 p.c. Rs. 5 5 0 R. T.
" Delhi Aug-Sept ... " 5 6 9 "
" " May 1913 ... " 5 8 6 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,745
Bank of India	65
Central Bank of India Ld.	30 1-2
Eastern Bank	88
Indian Specie	65

MILLS.

Crescent	112 1-2	Sept
David	480	"
Kohinoor	840	"
Manockji Petit	2,960	"
New Great Eastern	265	"
Standard	1,395	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary	175
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference	187 C D
Colaba Land and Mill	1,625
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	23

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	547 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	2,948	bales.
Wheat	31,555	cwts.
Linseed	9,408	"
Rapeseed	3,592	"
Gingellyseed	112	"
Poppyseed	1,337	"
Groundnuts	757	"
Castorseed	2,724	"
Rice	2,797	"
Myrabollams	Nil	
Cottonseed	Nil	
Mowraseed	3,468	"
Gram	3,100	"
Joowar	1,719	"
Maize	7	"
Barley	925	"

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, AUG. 10.] [BOMBAY, AUG. 11.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	74 11-16	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	92 1-4	un	chgd
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..	92 1-2	un	chgd
do. Govt. Securities...	64 3-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	28 3-16	1-8	
do. 2 months' hence...	28 5-16	1-8	
do. in New York ...	61 1-4	1-4	
Exchange on London at Paris.	25·27	1-2	
do. at Berlin...	20·47 1-2	un	chgd
do. at New York...	4·87 1-4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3	since	
do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight.	9th May. 3 1-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	3 13-16	un	chgd
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-2	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 3-4		1-4
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver—Firm quiet.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier—Dull.
Futures	... Irregular.
Total Sales	... 4,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500 "
Imports	... 3,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 6·88—08
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...10 1-4 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·57 —02	6·46 —03	6·41 —02	6·36 —0 2

Dec.-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
6·35 —02	6·36 —02	6·36 —02	6·37 —02	6·38 —02

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	1,000
Day's Receipts at U. S. last year ...	......
Exports to Great Britain ...	......
Exports to Continent ...	1,000
Spot Cotton—	12·30 unchgd

Futures—Month of Oct. 11 80—08

Futures—Month of Jan. 11·87—08

Declined owing to unfavourable cables and to Commission house liquidation.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	— 12 3-8 — 1-3
Futures—Month of Oct.	... 11·91—10
Do. do. Dec	... 11·92—11
Tone of Spot Cotton	Quiet.

Manchester Aug 10.

Grey shirtings 41-42in. 68 yds 16 by 15... 8 8 1-2
" " 44in. 38 38 1-2 yds 9lbs ... 9 1 1-2
White " 40-41in. 41 yds 18 square.. 11 4
" nainsooks 43 in. 19 yds 22 by 21. 7 4

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi Nominal
Do. Months— ......
Do. Name of Ports— ......
Wheat White Karachi ... 38 3-4
Do. Months—Aug-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 38
Do. Month—July-Aug.—London.—Value.
Tone—Dull

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs ... } No sellers.
Do. Months— ...
Barletta Russo 61lbs ...

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian ...
Do Month ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship ... 54 1-4
Do. Months— ... Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal.
Do Months ... .
Do Name of Ports. ... .
Brown Cawnpore ... 50 1-2
Do. Months—Aug-Sept
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.

LINSEED—
Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 64 3-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Easier.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 60 3
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Value—Easier
Linseed Calcutta ... 56 1-2
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £7-2-6 Sept.-Oct. Hull—Sellers Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... 14 3-3+1-4

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 4 10 3-4 Aug-Sept Sellers—Firm

SUGAR—
German granulated sugar C & F India double bags ... 12 10 1-2
Do. Months of Shipment ... Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Dull, in favour of buyers.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 12—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipments ... Oct-Dec Neglected and Nominal
German Beet-root 88 p. c. ... 11 1 1-2
Months of Shipments ... Aug.—Sellers. 9 10 3-4—Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Opened flat, closed steadier.
E A R & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 14 1 1-2
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Very little doing.
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... 11 10 1-2 Value
Months of Shipments Aug-Sept—Quiet

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta
Do. 10 7 1-2—Aug—Value
Do. 10 7 1-2—Sept.-Dec.—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 10 9—Aug—Value.
Do. 10 9—Sept-Dec—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta
Do. 11 9—Aug—Value.
Do. 11 9—Sept-Dec—Value
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 11 10 1-2—Aug.—Value
Do. 11 10 1-2—Sept-Dec—Value.
Tone—In sympathy with 88 per cent. Beetroot Sugar.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of :—

July 1910	...Rs.	21,42,82,000
Do. 1911	...Rs.	22,65,64,000
Do. 1912	...Rs.	24,56,18,000

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th Aug., 1912, as compared with the statement of 30th July, 1912:—

LIABILITIES.	July 30. Rs.	a.	p.	Aug. 6. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,83,00,000	0	0	1,83,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head office.	1,94,12,534	1	0	2,10,71,113	1	7
Other Deposits, &c	18,68,22,257	9	8	18,55,39,367	15	6
Bank Post Bills, &c.	10,70,205	2	3	11,76,184	13	10
Sundries	15,16,981	7	8	16,16,632	8	2
	24,71,21,978	4	7	24,77,03,293	7	1
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities	2,41,52,035	0	0	2,37,63,545	0	0
other authorized Investments ...	51,52,402	0	0	51,46,982	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	3,57,06,251	14	8	3,55,66,023	8	2
Accounts of Credit on do ...	3,65,97,965	13	3	3,75,08,186	12	5
Bills discounted, &c	2,63,48,350	5	11	2,70,98,122	0	0
Balances with other Banks ...	34,14,056	3	2	36,45,409	14	9
Bullion	......			......		
Dead Stock	25,05,569	12	8	25,06,151	11	11
Stamps	11,665	13	0	12,267	5	11
Sundries	5,24,186	0	5	4,97,502	12	0
Cash, &c., at Head Office	13,47,42,482	15	1	13,57,44,191	1	2
Cash, &c., at Branches	11,23,79,495	5	6	11,19,59,107	5	11
	24,71,21,978	4	7	24,77,03,298	7	1

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	1,89,313	Decrease.
Government at Branches ...	18,47,892	Increase.
Other Deposits	12,82,890	Decrease
Post Bills	1,05,979	Increase
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	7,23,910	Decrease.
Loans	1,40,228	Do.
Accounts of Credit	9,10,221	Increase.
Mercantile Bills	7,49,772	Do.
Cash at Head Office	33,65,829	Decrease
Do. at Branches	29,45,140	Increase.

Percentage 53·46.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic earnings for week ending 3rd Aug. 1912.

	Miles Open.	Total for the period.	Earnings for previous week	Total to date.
Approximate earnings for week ending 3rd Aug. 1912				
G. I. P. Ry.	2791·68	1230600	4629200	5859800
A.-D.-C. Ry.	125·90	40500	148100	188600
BaranKotah Ry.	40·29	5000	14000	19000
Total...	2957·87	1276100	4791300	6067400
Earnings for corresp. 7 days ending 3rd Aug. 1911				
G. I. P. Ry.	2791·68	955980	4189915	5145895
A.-D.-C. Ry.	125·66	34932	184953	169885
B.-K. By.	40·29	3184	9486	12670
Total...	2957·63	994096	4334354	5328450
Inc. or Dec. G.I.P.R.	......	+274620	+489285	+713905
Inc. or Dec. A.D.C.R.	+ 0·24	+ 5568	+ 13147	+ 18715
Inc. or Dec. Baran-Kotah R.	......	+ 1816	+ 4514	+ 6330

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

WOOD—July 29, at Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, Thomas Alexander Wood, age 47 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p. m.
Harwood League Football match: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Y. M.C. A.;
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11.

Maxim : "Watch the natural operations of trade and keep within them."—J. D. Rockefeller.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-5	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-30	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Guzerat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

THEFT IN REGIMENTAL LIBRARY.—The officer commanding the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, stationed at Colaba, reports the theft of a silver Inter-Company Challenge Cup valued at Rs. 150 from a bracket in the Regimental Library on Friday last.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.—A meeting of the members will be held at the Union Rooms on Tuesday at 7-45 p.m. (S. T.) to consider what steps the Union should take to secure proper representation of the independent medical profession on the first Medical Council.

A PUBLIC LECTURE.—Prof. J. Nelson Fraser of Bombay, late of the Deccan College, Poona, has consented to deliver a public lecture at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, on "Flowers" on Tuesday, at 6-30 p.m. Professor Fraser has travelled widely in South Africa, Australia, America and Uganda, and is the well-known author of a popular book of travel reminiscences. Admission is free, and the lecture is open to both ladies and gentlemen.

RAID ON A GAMBLING DEN.—The Deputy Police Commissioner Mr. Harker, assisted by Superintendent Sullivan, Inspector Morris and others officers and men of the C. I. D. on Saturday evening surprised an alleged gambling house in the Fort near Bazar gate. A number of persons including the tenant and his partners were arrested. So suddenly was the raid made that before the people in the house had realised what had happened each men found a policeman standing behind him. The party was marched off to the Esplanade Police Station to be kept in the lockup until bail was produced.

ST JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.—The members of the Hindu Division, Bombay Corps, beg to notify the public and especially the medical profession in the city that they undertake to remove patients (except those suffering from infectious diseases) from one place to another free of charge provided 24 hours' notice is given to the hon. secretary. In cases of emergency, all possible arrangements will be made. The office of the Division is located in Mr. Tribhuvandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy's house, Girgaum Back Road, Telephone No. 1457, Communications may be directed either to the address or to the Honorary Secretary of the Division, No. 8 Kandewadi

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 12th Aug., 1912.

There will be drill in the Town Hall to-morrow Tuesday evening the 13th instant, from 6 to 7-15 p m., All Recruits are requested to attend.

P. R. CADELL, Major,
B. V. Rifles
for O-Commanding Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL
R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 12th Aug., 1912.

454. Parades.—"G" Company Recruits will parade at Old Head-quarters, Carnac Road, (opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital), to-day Monday, the 12th instant, at 7-30 a. m.

II.—"G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana, on Wednesday, the 14th instant at 7-30. a. m.

Dress—Mufti.

Arms will be issued on parade.

III.—"A" & "C" Companies Recruits will parade at Head-quarters, Council Road, on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 7-30 a.m.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL
THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR,
COMMANDING.
Bombay, 12th Aug, 1912.

173. Strength.—The following members having joined are taken on the strength and posted as under :—

No. 1469 Gunner T. Hammond, and No 1470 Gunner T. Harrison.

No 4 Sub-Division, No 2 Company.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill :—

Day of Month.		HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h m	Depth on Sill. ft. in.		LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time. h m	Depth on Sill. ft. in.
Aug. 10	m	9 32	27 3	m	2 17	16 3
		9 3 a	25 7		3 34 a	20 3
11	m	10 24	28 5	m	3 17	15 5
		10 6 a	26 7		3 24 a	19 0
12	m	11 9	29 5	m	4 11	14 9
		11 2 a	27 6		5 10 a	17 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

Aug. 10 (Saturday) " 6h 18m " 7h 10m
" 11 (Sunday) " 6h 19m " 7h 9m
" 12 (Monday) " 6h 19m " 7h 9m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter. Aug. 6th, 9h. 47-6m. a.m.; New Moon, 13th, 1h. 27-6m. a. m. First Quarter. 19th. 10h, 26-6m. p. m. Full Moon, 28th, 1h. 23-9m. a.m.

RAI KANHAIYA LAL Bahadur has been confirmed as Second Additional Judicial Commissioner of Oudh. The new judge is a member of the U. P. Provincial Judicial Service and brother of the Hon'ble Dr. Sunder Lal, C. I. E., and is the first Indian to be appointed permanently to the post.

HIGH COURT—AUG. 12.

(Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar.)
Appeals.

1-12 Captain and V M A Kadar vs R Veerpat S B Mehta
3-12, 486-11 Mulji K and T Mahomed Mehdi Eaya Tharia Topan vs Sakinabai Payne and Co.
5-12, 892-11 Dadachanji and P Mahonlal Kalidas vs G R Bhagat Edg G W and Co
8-12, 49-12 Capt and V J M Sajan alias Y M Sajan vs G M Sajan Little and Co
9-12, 138-11 Kanga and S Pandharinath Madonji vs A L Pai and another Mans J H and Co.
10-12, 730-10 Craw B and Co The B B and C I Ry Co vs J N Bhiladwala Sme B and Co.
11-12, 892-10 M B Chothia Jetha Bhima and Co vs Lady Janbai Mulji K and H.
12-12, 726-11 Bhai K and G Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal vs The Bombay Cotton Mfg Co Ld Payne and Co.
13-12, 725-11 Nadirsha and D The Colaba Press Co Ld vs Canji Cursondas Payne and Co,
17-12, 272-11 Mulla and M B R Bomanji vs Bhagwandas Parashram Tyabji D and Co.
18-12, 305-12 Payne and Co Narandas Chunilal vs Brigvallabhdas Purshotumdas Motichand and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)
Long Causes.

42-11 Madh K and C Jekissondas Bhagwandas Mody vs Ratton ai Dubash and P.
17-12 Ard H D and others Harakhbai widow vs Bai Jamnabai widow Shroffs and D.
231-08 Edg G N and W Sobhagchand Vassaujee vs Dada Abbor M B Chottia.
793-10 Malvi H M and R Meghraj Sukhdeodas vs Shrinivas Ramdayal In person.
846-09 Bicknell M and R Balubhoy Dayabhoy vs Girdharlal Chotalal a firm Bhai K and G.
1124-09 Bhai K and G P Girdharlal vs B Dayabhai Bick M and R.
400-07 Little and Co Virji Canji vs Vithaldas Nensey
590-11 Ard Haji Latiff Essaji vs Dayal Mulji Mulla and M.
188-11 Patell and Piraji Maluji Broker vs V S Late Ohit M and K
370-11 Payne and Co Motabhoy Mulla Essabboy vs Abdul Hoosein Essaji Patell and E
666-11 Jan R and D Sadda Panna and Co vs Shivnarayan Purbholal Edg. G W and Co.
67-12 Cap and V R D Sethna vs Sarang Karamsey.
916-11 Patell and E A Hyderali vs Crawford and Co Bicknell M R and Co.
102-12 Bhai K and G Esufalli Valji vs C Gordhandas Pest R K and Co.
941-11 Mulla and M J R Raja vs V S Lohar-sme B and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Beaman).
Long Causes.

717-11 Payne and Co Nandramdas Mathuradas vs R D Sethna Jam R and D
974-10 Cap and V Damji Hirji and Co vs Ramlal Hirji Wadia G and Co.
167-06 Ard H D and Co Lalji Nensey Ludha vs Keshewji Pooja Wadia G and Co.
6-12 Ard H D and Co Harakbai vs Jamnabai Shroff D and D.
13-12 Jeh Ds B N Watchaghandy vs B C Watchaghandy Edg G W and Co.
23-12 Capt and V Radhabai vs Luxmon Jairam D J Mantri.
27-12 Cap and V Abdul Pasheer Gazi Mahomed vs Haji Ellabux Patell and E.
479-11 Bhai K and G Diwan Bahadur Kasturchand Abhichand vs Hirji Jaitha and Co Mat J and M.
607-10 Bhai K and G Govindji Kanji vs Padamsey Velji.
93-11 Khem L and M Chunilal Lalchand vs Keshowji Tokersey.
569-10 Jeh and S. Essaji Moosaji vs Essaji Tajbhoy Ard H D and Co Payne and Co, Jam R and D,
1017-11 Crawford B and Co Gulamalli Gulam Hoosein vs Rajoo Bubaji Judah and S.
116-11 Edg G W and Co Bapalal Chunilal vs C D Ballaporia Ragh N and Co.
434-11 Mulla and M S D Mehta vs J H Bamboat Sham M and H.
1072-11 Mulla and M S D Mehta vs J H Bamboat Sham M and H.
59-09 Payne and Co Keshavlal Gordhandas vs Narotumdas Gordhandas Mat J and M.
973-11 M B Chothia N B Wagh vs The Hon'ble Sir Vithaldas Damodardas Thackersey Payne and Co,
1182-10 Sme B and Co D P Survey vs D R Bhasker Dubash and P.
925-10 Madh K and Co R D Sethna vs Kullianji Sunjibhai Bhai K and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)
Long Causes.

268-12 S B Mehta Kadurbhai Mulla Hooseinally vs The Hon'ble Mr. A M Jeewanji Payne and Co
7602-11 Patell and E Jerbai widow vs P D Dawga Dubash and P.
159-11—Madh K and C the Administrator General of Bombay vs Nanji Purshotum Manecklal and T
1211-10 Tyabji D and Co Ahmed bin Esuf Ahmed Salleh Moonsha vs Khatizabai and others.
62-11 Tyabji D and Co A Tyabji vs S G Mohidin Saik Bhican.
476-10 Patell and E Bulram Ramkisson vs Tarachand Sitaram
1058-11 Payne and Co Mariambai widow vs Noorbai widow Tyabji D and Co
241-12 Unwalla and P Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum vs A Readymoney and Co Wadia G and Co
179-12 Mehta and D Kuppaji Dhokaji and Co vs Menon Hoosein Khan Mahomed S. A. Tyabji.
153-12 Crawford B and Co The Bank of Bombay vs Vadilal Chhotalal and others Motichand and D.
284-12 Jeh M and S Murlidhur Lachmim Narayen vs Ramprasad Damodar Motichand and D.
263-12 Dubash and P Ratanvahu widow vs Laldas Maneklal Daph F and D.
286-12 Edg G W and Co Gulam Hoosein Allarakhia vs Jenabai Payne and Co.
300-12 Mat J and M Goolam Hoosein Somji vs Kassamally Nanji Mirjani Cap and V.
312-12 Mulla and M Bin Hasan vs Vithaldas Sunderdas Khim L and M
276-12 Crawford B and Co The Eastern Bank Ltd vs N M Coma and others Bick M and R.
292-12 Crawford B and Co The Mercantile Bank of India vs Jamshed Jehangir Daph F and D
415-12 Kanga and S Tarachand Murlidhur vs Hurmukhoy Hanmanburg Malvi H M and R
388-12 Crawford B and Co The Mercantile Bank of India vs F A Mavraj Mat J and M.
7-12 Payne and Co Gulam Hoosein Muraj vs Bai Shiribai Mat J and M.
765-11 Mat J and M Shiribai vs Aminabai Sham M and H

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)
Long Causes.

109-12 Crawford B and Co The Trustees for the City of Bombay vs Ismail Haji Cassum Payne and Co
595-09 Mulla and M V R Jayakar vs Khotri Arab Mahomed Shaw M and H
921-11 Wadia G and Co A W Campbell vs Mulji Shamji Tyabji D and Co
93-12 Tyabji D and Co Syed Ebrahim Syed Kutbudin vs Farbella Begum Mulla and M
101-12 Moti and D Chhmna Bhana vs Magna Mana S B Mehta.

A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned on July 22 at an inquest held at West Mersea on the body of Mr. James Ritchie, 1st batt. Gordon Highlanders, who was killed while motor-cycling. The evidence showed that Mr. Ritchie was commanding a party of Hilanders encamped near Mersea Island, and on Saturday evening rode from camp, to dine at an hotel. Returning to camp, his motor cycle came into collision with a dog-cart containing three persons. The dogcart overturned, and two of the occupants were flung into a garden. Mr. Ritchie's chest was crushed, and he died instantly.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

ECZEMA PAINED SO HE COULD NOT SLEEP

Leg Red and Inflamed. Itched Awfully. First Application of Cuticura Ointment Stopped the Itching. One Box of Cuticura Ointment and One Cake of Cuticura Soap Cured Him.

"The appearance of my son's complaint was as though a piece of skin had been torn from the leg, it was so red and inflamed and used to itch something awful. He used to scratch it in his sleep and the pain he used to suffer was awful. It started as a scar about three inches square just below the knee and I think had been there about eighteen months.

"I tried several ointments, etc., but none seemed to do any good for him, then I took him to the doctor and he was under him for about two months. The doctor told me it was eczema and the ointment he gave me gave him no ease at all. My son's leg gave him the most trouble at nights as some nights he could not get to sleep for the pain.

"Then I read about the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment and decided to give them a trial. The first time I applied the Cuticura Ointment it stopped the itching and one box of Cuticura Ointment and one tablet of Cuticura Soap were sufficient to effect a complete cure in three weeks. I shall be only too pleased to recommend Cuticura Soap and Ointment to those who suffer from any kind of skin disease." (Signed) Mrs. Chaytor, 22, Walworth Street, Sunderland, England, July 12, 1911.

For more than a generation warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment have afforded the speediest and most economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring affections of the skin and scalp of infants, children and adults. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout India, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. booklet on care and treatment of the skin will be sent, post-free, on application to Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or F. Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Sq., London.

The Spanish Inquisition

is famous in history for its terrible tortures. But no inquisitor ever invented methods for producing more fearful agony than is borne to-day by the victims of Sciatica. Mr. M. W. Knowles, Tragant St., Bath, Eng., says : "Five years ago I was prostrated with Sciatica. From my right thigh to the bottom of my foot darted excruciating pains. I suffered day and night. The pain would wake me in the night, and then there was no more sleep for me. I tried every medicine I knew, but nothing seemed to help me. I procured a bottle of Little's Oriental Balm and the effect of that first bottle was wonderful. It seemed beyond belief. I have now used two bottles and have not a single pain. I believe I am entirely cured."

Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout India.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.
PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.
POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation. They are a great

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS
FOR HEALTH STRENGTH & ENERGY

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDRE

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men, Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills. 3 bottles Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that :—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11 writes that :—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V.P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

What's in your cigarette?

IT'S only right that you should know. A man particular about what he eats is usually particular about what he smokes.

THE best safeguard is to make your own, using a good Brand of choice Virginia tobacco and rolling it in the well-known cigarette paper "A.G."

The Brand "A.G." is guaranteed pure and free from chemicals, thus ensuring a *cool* and *more lasting* smoke.

The special process of manufacture imparts to

"A.G." Cigarette Paper

that essential strength combined with extreme thinness which go to make up the perfect cigarette. *Sold everywhere.*

THE BEST
"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS
EMPRESS PALE
and
HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Gerd 750 tons, Captain Andreasen sailed on Saturday for Bangkok, with a genera cargo.

The Asiatic S. N. Co's. steamer Rajput, 3,614 tons, Captain J. A. Olsen, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Palamcotta, 2,207 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed on Saturday for Zanzibar &c., with a general cargo and 8 cabin and 230 deck passengers.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall, 2,310 tons, Captain J. Crawford arrived in harbour on Saturday from Burkenhead, 13th July with a general cargo and 10 passengers.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer Persia, 4,154 tons, Captain H. S. Bradshaw for London, with mails a general and passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's. steamer Mansuri, 2,042 tons, Captain P. H. Gore, sailed on Saturday for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 687 pilgrims.

The Japan Line steamer Wakasa Maru, 3,922 tons. Captain N. Neilson, sailed on Saturday for Kobe and with a general cargo and 4 passengers.

The steamer Helias, 860 tons, Captain A. Kundsen, arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Bangkok, 8th July with a cargo of timber and 8 deck passengers.

The steamer Melton 2094 tons, Captain W. R. Williams arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Portsaid 27th July, with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. Manley arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Karachi 8th August with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kola, 570 tons, Captain G. R. Elton, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Busreh, 4th August, via Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr Vines ....R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hordern ....R I M
R I M S Palinarus .Comdr Taylor ....Survey Boat

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 10.

Baron Palworth	3137	Cameron	....
Beekbergen	2447	Hond	T M & Co
Kasara	505	King	M M & Co
Lingfield	2614	Hunt	B A Willis
Locksley Hall	2310	Crawford	K Nixon & Co
Ocean	2460	Christiansen	The Bo Co
Putiala	1922	Whytebead	M M & Co
Queen Maud	2775	Currie	T Morrison & Co
Rabenfels	2892	Steinert	W & A G & Co
Saifi	565	Morin	Arab S N Co
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean	Shah S N Co
Devanha	4785	Hickey...Shanghai ...28-8 ...	P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 10.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Markgraf	2325	Tantren	Durban	17-8	A S & Co
B Clan Fraser	2285	Fishenden	Marmugoa	14-8	J F & Co
C&R Toronto	3949	Pickering	K'chi	15-8	J Finlay & Co
F Pasha	3839	Elliott			T M & Co
G Faris	737	Thomson	Busreh	14-8	The Arab S Co
K Gasler	2143	Schluten	Hamburg		Volkart Bros
L Bahadari	829	Ahmed			Bo S N Co
N Maristan	1736	Pritchard	Middlesbro	8-8	M M & Co
O Khosrou	2410	Hannah	Jeddah	15-8	Bo & P S N Co
P Braunfels	3558	Ottman	Karachi	17-8	W & A G & Co
Q Budrie	163	Fisher	Busrih		Arabs Steamers Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
1 Hedwig Menzell	2412	Jansen	Dunkirk	12-8	T M & Co
2 Elysia	3994	Coverly			W & A G & Co
4 Mazagon	3280	Fry			M M & Co
5 Polcevera	1345	Amezaga	Genoa	20-8	R Line
6 Sardegna	3229	Murgio	Genoa		R Line
7 Culna	3963	Farquharson	Antwerp	13-8	M M & Co
10 & 11 India	4198	Gordon	Shanghai	14-8	P & O Co
12&13 Himalaya	3700	Evans			P & O Co

H W P D

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
Netravati	699	Fakeera	K'chi	9-8	Bo S N Co
Sarasvati	443	Ebrahim			Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
10	Locksley Hall	Crawford	B'head July 13
	Helias	Knudsen	Bangkok July 8
	Melton	Williams	Portsaid July 27
	Lhassa	Manley	Karachi Aug 8
11	Kola	Elton	Busreh Aug 4

DEPARTURES.

Aug	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
10	Persia	Bradshaw	London
	Mansuri	Gore	Jeddah
	Palamcotta	Cutbush	Zanzibar &c
11	Gerd	Andreasen	Bangkok &c
	Wakasa Maru	Neilson	Kobe &c
	Rajput	Olsen	Calcutta

The steamer Himalaya, began to load on Saturday for London &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Marmora arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 10th instant.

The Anchor Line s. s. Circassia arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the morning of the 8th instant.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Company's s. s. Capri from Genoa left Massaua for Bombay on the 9th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUG. 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—50 tons cottonseed cake, The Indian Cotton Oil Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Beekbergen s—840 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Culna s—1,160 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Gosler s—150 bales hemp, S Surajmal and Co.
Himalaya s—250 tons manganese ore, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Braunfels s—56 bales cotton, T Kakalbhai; 7,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 440 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 1,500 cwts gingellyseed, K Devchand and Co.; 48 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 250 cwts horns, J M Rahimtoola; 255 cwts gum, R Damjee and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sardegna s—306 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Sardegna s—50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 4,340 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

India s—105 cwts dry fruit, 45 cwts jardaloo, T Caujee; 77 cwts dryfruits, D Sassoon and Co; 37 cwts jardaloo, 52 cwts dryfruits, M Passoo; 60 cwts jardaloo, 200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

India s—10 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

The Commonwealth Senate has carried unanimously the following resolution, already adopted by the House of Represenatives :—That in the opinion of this House any system of bonus or rebate of the canal dues to American shipping using the Panama Canal would be detrimental to the interests of Australia.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 12th August, 1912.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

Our correspondent "Asiaticus" has struck a true note and offered a timely warning on the subject of Passive Resistance. The disposition to fight against the present Government's financial methods has grown stronger each year among the middle and upper classes in England; and the temptation to seize the moment of the introduction of the Insurance Act for a conflict is almost too great to be resisted. For once the wage-earning classes are directly hit by a financial measure, and they do not like it. Farm labourers and domestic servants are ready to join with their employers in resistance to the Act, and with a little encouragement would pass beyond the limits of passive objection to organized hostility, and the leading journal in England is openly inciting them to do so by pointing out that the penalties for infringement of the clauses will probably be trifling if indeed they can be enforced at all. Now, we are old-fashioned enough to protest along with one able correspondent against such teaching. In spite of Mr. Lloyd George and Radical finance England is still a free country. The Act was received with acclamation from all parties in the House of Commons and passed with hardly any question by the House of Lords; and if its provisions prove to be obnoxious or merely futile the opportunity for arguing the question in Parliament and in the country is not yet lost. The Act can be changed and even repealed if after a trial it is found to be altogether bad; but, in the meantime, it is the Law and it ought to be obeyed.

We have no sympathy with Mr. Lloyd George in the matter. A long and intricate Bill was quickly drafted and thrust upon a House ill-prepared for the discussion of the question and incapable, for the most part, of seeing the consequences of the passing of the measure. And for a graver reason we feel that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has no ground of complaint if employers and servants unite to defeat his aims. He may not have been a Passive Resister himself, but he openly sided with and encouraged the Non-conformist agitation for passive resistance against the existing Education Act. When after many weary days and weeks of debate it was finally seen in 1902 that the Unionist Government meant to pass their Education Bill and to leave the control of Church schools in the hands of Church managers, a large number of Non-conformists at the instigation of "The British Weekly", then as now the organ of militant Non-conformity, banded themselves together in an undertaking not to pay the rates to be levied under the new Act, and to allow their goods to be sold by a magistrate's warrant rather than hand over the money due. Doubtless that seemed very heroic to them at the time. They suffered; education suffered; the country suffered in expense. But the Act has not been changed. It may not have been a good Act. Even its supporters put it forward as a compromise. But it has worked so far; and certainly the efforts of the passive resisters have not in ten years met with much success. The Non-conformist conscience is now on top. The most influential member of the Cabinet and the most powerful individual in politics at the present time in England is the Non-conformist. But he must now be feeling sorry that he countenanced the movement for passive resistance to the Education Act, when he sees it threatened in turn against his own pet scheme. His weapons have been turned against himself, and no one will mind much if he is wounded politically in the struggle.

But for a different and a higher reason it is to be hoped that people at home will pause before they join in a movement against the law. Since the days of the Commonwealth there had been no organized opposition and the law and the constitution among educated and responsible people until Mr. Lloyd George's friends ten years ago set themselves to refuse compliance with the Education Act, and we may hope that such a thing will not happen again. The antagonism of the medical profession is to be judged on separate grounds. They are not opposing the law. They are simply declining to accept engagements offered them under the new Act on the grounds that the remuneration is inadequate and that the system is retrograde and unscientific. They are justified in saying so; and they have the sympathy of the whole country in the attitude they have taken up. But when it comes and refusing to do a thing that the law says he must do, every sensible Englishman will properly hesitate before taking such a course. He may not like Mr. George's ways,—few educated Englishmen do,—but he sees that if the country is so indifferent or so deluded as to place an amateur financier at the head of the Exchequer, then the country must pay for its mistake. That is no reason why he should be disloyal to the constitution or disobedient to the law. If the country has been so far left to itself as to seat a Radical Chancellor upon its own shoulders, then the country as a whole must bear its burden until it can stand it no longer; but that does not excuse the loyal man, the sane man upon whom the honour of England rests as a weight of obligation, from doing his duty. Such Englishmen still exist, thank God, in sufficient numbers to control public opinion in England in the long run; and until they lose hope in their country and in their countrymen, they will not follow the methods which were introduced into English politics by some hot-headed Non-conformists and which, incidentally brought Mr. L. George into fame. If he loses faith in England and in the justice of Englishmen, there will be its time for the thoughtful man to consider what other line of country and of life he will take up; but until then, and the time has not come yet, he will ask himself what we have to do with the present Government and its expedients for preserving its existance. England will still be England, great and free, when Mr. Lloyd George is forgotten; and men who love their country should take care now to do nothing that they will afterwards regret or that may be quoted by the disloyal and the unpatriotic.

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The Opium Situation. The news published in our telegram columns on Saturday, regarding the opium situation in China, will surprise only those who have professed to believe that the Chinese desired to stop the traffic. Can they, in view of the telegram to the *Times* continue their attitude? It is needless to go over the old ground again; but, briefly, it may be stated that yielding to clamour the Indian Government, in 1910, agreed with China to limit their output of the drug by 5,100 chests a year for three years, on condition that the Chinese Government undertook to reduce similarly the growth of opium in China. India further agreed that if China would fulfil her part of the programme, the Government would continue to reduce the Indian exports by 5,100 chests for seven years more, so that at the end of ten years the exports would cease. Further negotiations took place, followed by the Shanghai Commission at which it was agreed that local enquiries should be undertaken in China, and Sir Alexander Hosie was appointed to tour through the country and estimate the progress made in suppressing indigenous cultivation. So thoroughly did the Government of India lend itself to the movement of suppression that in April 1911, Dr. Morrison, then the special correspondent of the *Times* in Peking, declared that the agreement concluded between the British Minister and the Wai-wu-pu meant "the extinction of the opium trade within at most two years, or even earlier." In view of the problem now confronting us it is difficult to believe that the Chinese people were ever anxious to see the traffic ended. It must be remembered when considering this point of view that to-day, there is at least a semblance of popular Government in the country, and this being so the "popular feeling" described in Reuter's cable as being in favour of a return to the old conditions of cultivation is more likely to be real than was the "popular feeling" against the traffic spoken of between two and three years ago. It must be remembered also that the Government of India, when they entered into the agreement, did not burn their boats, so to speak. The Government expressed "great sympathy with the desire of those genuine patriots in China, who are striving to free their country from the evils of excess in opium, and we are prepared to make real sacrifices to help them." But they declared also that "vigilance must go hand in hand with our sympathy. We cannot consent that India should suffer losses which will bring no corresponding benefit to the cause of China's reforms; and we shall safeguard the legitimate interests of our trade so long as the trade remains." We suggested the other day that the time might come when Great Britain would have to reconsider not only the opium question, but the position in it of the Government of India. While India was carrying out loyally her part of the contract, her merchants complained, and still complain, that they were gravely affected by Chinese opium-growing and the import into China of uncertificated opium. Our telegrams now make it clear that there is no popular feeling in China at the back of the movement to restrict the traffic: on the other hand there is a demand to return to the old conditions. "Widespread smuggling has become general" we are told, "and the divans in Changsha are gradually being reopened." Meanwhile, it has been stated authoritatively in the House of Commons that the Government at Home, and Sir John Gordon in China are making representations to the Chinese Government on the subject, and, needless to say, the result is awaited with anxiety in India. Everything goes to show that the time is ripe for a definite discussion with a view to reaching an early solution. India is prepared to observe her bargain, but also still to "safeguard the legitimate interests of our trade so long as to trade remains."

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The Eugenic Congress. It is not easy to read the proceedings of the Eugenic Congress, which has just been held at the University of London, without a smile. The whole subject, of course, is deadly serious, but eugenics being a science, which is still much in its infancy, some of the theories, which it solemnly propounds, appear too trivial to be taken with a grave face, although doubtless they mark material stages in an important science, which is gradually being constructed. For instance, it is difficult to restrain a grin, when one is learnedly told that a blue-eyed father can only have a blue-eyed boy, and that people with long smooth hair will never have anything but smooth-haired babies. Eugenics, however, is a science, which will increasingly be recognised as one urgently demanding the utmost intention, though, as Professor Purnnett warned his audience, the aim of the eugenist is still far in advance of his knowledge. The things, which he does know about the transmission of racial features, are as yet in themselves insignificant and at present the only thing of real importance, which could be brought under control, is feeble-mindedness. There is, therefore, all the greater reason why eugenists should press forward more diligently towards their goal, for it is not impossible, as the president, who is Major Leonard Darwin, solemnly pointed out, that western civilisation is developing a retrograde tendency. This is a possibility which has occurred with grim reality to even laymen, who have watched the many disquieting signs which western democracy exhibits. Major Darwin holds out a hope, if this be true, that an increase of knowledge of the laws of life may enable us to safeguard the race from the consequences of our social policy. The object of the eugenist is to improve physically and mentally existing humanity without eliminating racial and national differences. The most vigorous nations of the future, the eugenist believes, will be those who have learnt how to preserve their individual characteristics of structure and culture, while at the same time eliminating all or most of such traits or characteristics, as have been proved to be degenerate.

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America and Immigration. We have frequently drawn attention to the fact that whilst respectable and, in some cases, well-educated British Indian subjects have been subjected to irritating restrictions in our own colonies, foreigners, even undesirable aliens are freely admitted. But we did not expect to find America, taking the lead in an attempt to exclude the foreigner. From a Chicago journal we learn that the National Liberal Immigration League has made an analysis of recent immigration to ascertain the percentage of the illiterate among those arriving and the effectthe suggested educational test would have on the country's labour supply. To put it briefly they have come to conclusion that the application of a test would practically stop the influx of unskilled labour; so the test is condemned. In 1910 and 1911, 443,343 immigrants entered the United States, all of whom would have been excluded under a reading and writing test. Naturally none of these could have belonged to the professional classes or been clerks, bankers, merchants, dealers, or manufacturers, and only a small percentage could have been skilled labourers. The figures, for 1911, show that emigration from the United States combined with the application of the educational test, practically would have wiped out the fresh supply of unskilled and farm labour. Had the educational test been in force in 1911, a new supply of only 28,214 labourers would have been available for the United States. "The total amount of money taken into the country by arriving aliens," it is said, "averaged about 27 dollars per person in 1910, and 33 dollars in 1911. It is obvious that a 100 dollars requirement is prohibitive, as well as a 50 dollars head-tax. In fact, the present head-tax of four dollars is already a hardship to the alien. In 1911, 3,655,513 dollars was collected as head-tax from the aliens admitted. Of this, 2,277,311·78 dollars was spent for conducting the immigration service. Whether the head-tax could be abolished profitably is not discussed, but the friends of free immigration are advocating it.

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Mr. Shuster and Persia. Mr. Shuster's promised book on Persia, has been published, though it has not yet reached India. American reviewers are pleased with it, and are satisfied that Mr. Shuster was right and Russia and Great Britain wrong—as naturally they would be, seeing how little interest they have in, or knowledge of the country and its affairs. One sapient writer observes: "Prior to 1898, if an appeal had come from Persia to the department of state for advice in employing men competent to supervise national fiscal regeneration in Asia, recourse would have been had solely to youths from banks, to men trained in large city institutions, but with no other experience. Mr. Shuster and his aides were of quite a different type. Their administrative as well as technical ability had been tested in Cuba, the Philippines or Porto Rico. Some persons might argue with reason that a truly wise nation on the return of Mr. Shuster would have found a high post of service for him in Washington or as a national representative in Europe. But Mr. Shuster has been engaged by big finance, to care for its interests in developing trade in South America, and in establishing American banks where now Germany and Great Britain have full sway. So after all Mr. Shuster is still in the game with some of his old competitors."

Mr. Montagu and his brother will do some big game shooting in India next winter.

The Frontier correspondent of the *Pioneer* states that under the Amir's orders, surveys of various parts of the Afghan borderland are to be undertaken.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

Turkish Army Officers' Agitation.

FRANCE AND CANADA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, July 27.

Much interest has been caused throughout Canada by the interview given by Dr. Hermann Paasche, Vice-president of the Reichstag, while passing through Vancouver. He said: The German menace, now occupying so much attention, is only a myth. Belief in its existence has been encouraged by the French Chauvinists or Ultra-patriots with the idea of embroiling Great Britain and Germany. I think that war between these two countries is inconceivable. It is unfortunate that an element among the British people has misunderstood the aims and aspirations of my countrymen. We want to live at peace with Great Britain and with the rest of the world. Our policy is one of defence, not defiance. It is unfortunate that the policy of the German nation has been misunderstood, thanks to the misrepresentations of our avowed enemies. I feel certain that the great majority of the people of the British Empire, like the great majority of the people of the German Empire, desire peace, not war. Germany will never be the aggressor. Of course, the misunderstanding, so far as Great Britain is concerned, is due to increase in the German navy during recent years, a policy supported by the National Liberal party as warmly as by the Conservatives. The growth of our navy is a natural evolution, in harmony with the expansion and development of the German Empire and the strong position our nation occupies as a military people. We feel justified in protecting our seaports, our line of communications, and our sea-borne commerce. It must be remembered also that we have colonies in many parts of the world. We want to keep the peace, while being prepared for invasion. The danger lies with France, who is not well disposed towards us, and sees a possible advantage in arraying Great Britain against us An element among the French people is just looking for a situation like the one I have described. It has helped to create a bitter and unjustifiable anti-German sentiment in Great Britain. The British people, with their younger nations like Canada and Australia, have a great task to perform in the cause of peace and civilisation. Our dependencies are, on the contrary, situated in tropical countries, and do not offer the same advantage of colonisation. Our main aim is to find markets for our industries, as we need our people at home. This is the real German expansion, and it is not of the character attributed to us.

FURTHER GERMAN VIEWS.

The following paragraph from an article in the *Kolnische Zeitung* is receiving wide and prominent publicity in the German Press: It is indeed interesting to be always hearing from the mouths of English Ministers that England increases her sea power only unwillingly and under the pressure imposed by her resolutely arming neighbours. Sometimes it is Germany which provides the pretext, and sometimes, on account of the English Fleet in the Mediterranean, Austria and Italy are pointed to. Now the same line of reasoning is followed here and elsewhere, and precisely as Mr. Churchill, and after him Mr. Asquith, sought to give the House of Commons concrete reasons upon which to base their demands for money, so might we expect to be understood by our neighbours when we seek to arm against any combination on both sea and land. Our claims generally receive scant recognition, although the practice of putting oneself in the shoes of another would presumably contribute greatly to a better mutual understanding among the nations. Mr. Asquith who lays ever more emphasis on the constraint under which England is placed in the matter of her armaments, emphasises even more sharply than the Naval Secretary, the necessity of maintaining England's position in the Mediterranean. He also hints somewhat mysteriously of alterations which may take place in the relative strength of the Mediterranean Powers, and states that England will immediately adapt herself to any such possible changes. Thus, exactly a year after the celebrated speech of Mr. Lloyd-George, the speeches of the two English Ministers open up a vista of unlimited armaments. They show clearly that every great Power which wishes to maintain its world position must join in the race regardless of the consequences. The naval question continues to occupy the attention of the Press, and the comment in some quarters, perhaps as a result of suggestions from more authoritative sources, has taken on a somewhat seiffer tone. Captain von Kuhlwetter, a naval writer who is supposed to have unusual opportunities for knowing the views of the German naval authorities, publishes in to-day's *Lokalanzeiger* an article making light of the English claims regarding the Mediterranean. The Mediterranean Powers which do not belong to the Entente, he urges, have it as their duty to create in those waters sea power sufficient to compel the Entente nations to respect them.

THE GRAND DUCHESS OF MECKLENBURG

The Grand Duchess Augusta Caroline of Mecklenburg-Strelitz celebrated her ninetieth birthday on Friday. The Grand Duchess, besides being the most aged Princess in Europe, is a woman of rare intellectual attainments, and were she to draw on her rich store of memories and enshrine them in a volume the work would be an invaluable contribution to the history of the past century. She is a Princess of Great Britain, and her grandfather was George III. Her father, Adolphus Frederick, Duke of Cambridge, was Viceroy of Hanover for his brothers, George IV. and William IV. She was born in the capital of that kingdom which no longer exists and which many English people have forgotten was once united to Great Britain. The marriage of the Princess Augusta to the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz was celebrated at Buckingham Palace in 1843, and the young couple used to spend a good deal of time in England. The house they occupied in Buckingham-gate is still called Mecklenburg House.

Though she is somewhat infirm, the mental faculties of the Grand Duchess are unimpaired. She is very fond of talking of the celebrated men and women she has met in her long life. One of her earliest recollections is dining at the same table as Talleyrand, and she still takes a pride in the fact that the great Duke of Wellington was one of the sponsors of her son, the reigning duke. She took, and still takes, a keen interest in politics. Peel and Palmerston used to be frequent visitors at her house when she was in London, and later she knew Mrs. Gladstone very well. Sometimes when Mrs. Gladstone expected the Grand Duchess to praise some speech made by her husband, she would hear instead a very sharp and outspoken criticism of the political doctrines he had expressed.

It is understood that no representative of the Prussian Court is taking part in the festivities. As a matter of fact, relations between Prussian and Mecklenburg Courts have never been very cordial. The Grand Duchess does not forget that she was born in the royal palace at Hanover, and when the Hanoverian throne was seized by Prussia, she welcomed the adherents of the house of Guelph to Neu Strelitz. The festivities with which the erection of the German Empire were celebrated all over Germany found no echo in her palace. She could hardly be expected to relish the Prussian triumph. Queen Mary has often been a guest at Neu-Strelitz, and is a great favourite of the Grand Duchess's, who was greatly disappointed that her health would not permit of her being present at the Coronation. "The feet and the hearing are bad," she remarked to a friend a short time ago but she added touching her forehead, "everything here is just as it always was." That is true. Persons who come into touch with the aged Princess are struck by her knowledge of contemporary as well as past events and by the clear and incisive manner in which she expresses her opinions.

PRINCESS EULALIA AND HER HUSBAND.

A romantic rumour began to circulate on Thursday, that the Infanta Eulalia, aunt of King Alfonso, desired a divorce from Don Antonio with a view to marrying a well-known French author and dramatist, and to-day half-a-dozen different versions are current as to the intentions of the Infanta and her husband. The Princess herself has been interviewed by one newspaper and has telegraphed to others, but the only definite statement she makes is a confirmation that Don Antonio has applied for French naturalisation. The situation is somewhat complicated. The Duke de Montpensier, father of Don Antonio of Orleans, married a sister of Queen Isabella, and, by the decision of the Cortes, was compelled to abandon, French nationality in exchange for the dignity of an Infante of Spain. Likewise Don Antonio, his son, performed the same ceremonies in wedding Princess Eulalia, but his position as Infante seems only to have been grudgingly recognised from the material point of view, and he was frequently obliged to insist strongly in order to obtain his prerogatives. For many years past the royal couple have lived apart by mutual agreement, and under the circumstances it is hardly surprising that a descendant of the French Kings should prefer to return to the nationality of his birth. It is equally natural that Princess Eulalia should have no objection, and friends have lately approached the French Government with the inquiry as to whether the step was possible. It seems that both the parties have previously sounded King Alfonso, who is stated to have replied that he was astonished at Don Antonio desiring to change from a nationality to which everybody ought to be proud to belong M. Poincare, the French Premier, and M. Briand, Minister of Justice, answered these friendly inquiries by saying that nothing could be done without the approbation of the Spanish Court and Government. In order to put the matter to a test Don Antonio, on July 10, addressed an official demand to the French Government, and is now awaiting a reply. The fundamental motive for his action is to obtain a divorce under French law, which is impossible under Spanish law. It is tolerably certain that the Infanta Eulalia is in accord with her husband on this point, although not for the reason that the Royal Highness desires to wed again. By the naturalisation of the Prince she, as his wife, would become French, but divorced she would revert to Spanish nationality. At least this is the view generally taken by legal experts, though the law is not explicit. In any case, the Infanta could not re-marry as a Spaniard, and in order to do so she would be compelled to throw up her civil list and the dignities which the Cortes only conferred upon her as a member of the Spanish Royal Family.

TURKISH OFFICERS' AGITATION.

The movement of army officers against the present leaders of the Committee of Union and Progress, notably Talaat Bey and Javid Bey, is assuming grave proportions. It represents, in short, the revolt of the army against the arbitrary methods of the Committee an organisation which engineered the revolution of April, 1909, and was supposed by Progressives in Turkey to be the best safeguard against any return to the old regime and the corruption and venality which characterised the reign of Abdul Hamid. According to messages from the provinces, the army is united in its demand for the dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, and the holding of fresh elections on the ground that the present Chamber is packed with nominees of the Committee and that it does not reflect the real opinion of the country. The army officers in the capital of all grades are practically unanimous in support of the movement which appears to be controlled by the best elements in both military and civil circles. In place of the present veiled tyranny of the Committee of Union and Progress, which is considered to have been false to its trust, the leaders of the revolt advocate a return to true constitutionalism. Failing this they threaten to march on the capital, supported by Albanian malcontents.

The Cabinet, which has been formed by Ghazi Mukhter Pasha, has been completed by the inclusion of Mahmud Mukhtar Pasha as Minister of Marine, and Noradunghiari Pasha as Minister of Public Works. Its composition supplies the strongest proof of the completeness of the defeat suffered by the Committee of Union and Progress at the hands of the leaders of the present movement, notably the inclusion of Kiamil Pasha, who, though entering it as Minister for Foreign Affairs, will probably become Grand Vizir in the future. Though it denotes the total inability of the Committee to make any terms, it does not follow from this that the Committee is defunct. Its organisation is too extended to be lightly swept away, while the existence of the packed Chamber of Deputies is still a strong weapon in its hands.

The leaders of the present movement, however, require the dissolution of the Chamber, and on this point a more serious conflict may prove inevitable, but the prevalent sentiment of the populace, as well as that of the army, favours dissolution, and the hope therefore exists that this point will also be gained without untoward incidents. Those prominent in the new agitation desire Europe clearly to understand that there is no wish to intoduce militarism. Their duty is to protect the Constitution, and finding that those the army had put in power after the events of April, 1909, have failed in their trust and have resorted to unconstitutional methods, they (the leaders of the present agitation) have been compelled to intervene with the object of obtaining honest elections and constitutional administration.

FRANCE AND CANADA.

Mr. Pelletier, the Canadian Postmaster-General, arrived in Paris on Saturday afternoon, and was met at the station by a number of Canadian residents. Amongst the objects of their visit are the suggested reduction of the telegraphic rates between Canada and France, and the introduction of penny postage simultaneously with its adoption by England and Canada. The possibility of facilitating commercial intercourse by modifying various regulation affecting merchant vessels will also be discussed by Mr. Hazen and Mr. Foster. It is considered here that the visit of the Canadian

(Continued on page 6.)

SCOTTISH LIBERAL REVOLT.

SAMI-OFFICIAL ADVICE. IGNORED.

Refusal to Bow Down to Labour.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The Master of Elibank has telegraphed to the Midlothian Liberals referring to the possibility of the miners selecting their agent, Provost Brown of Dalkeith, as their candidate, and recommending that the Liberals support him, withdrawing their own candidate.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The executive of the Midlothian Liberals, with Mr. Gulland, the Scottish Liberal Whip, and the six mining representatives present, have rejected the Master of Elibank's advice regarding the bye-election, and have recommended the adoption of Mr. Alexander Shaw, son of Lord Shaw as the Liberal candidate.

The Liberals of Edinburgh feel resentment at the Master of Elibank's action.

THE MIKADO'S FUNERAL.

Important Visitor from United States.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

President Taft has designated Mr. Knox, Secretary of State, to be the special ambassador of the United States at the Mikado's funeral.

Mr. Knox will leave on Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.

Mr. Knox will be accompanied by high military and naval representatives. It is thought that he may take the opportunity of explaining to statesmen in Tokio the attitude of the United States, regarding the open door in China.

The Press connects the visit with that of Prince Katsura to St. Petersburg.

BRITISH REPRESENTATION.

TOKIO, Aug. 11.

Prince Arthur of Connaught and Prince Henry of Prussia will represent King George and the Emperor William, respectively, at the funeral of the Emperor of Japan.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Powerful Enactment in United States.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.

The House of Representatives has passed a Bill, inflicting heavy penalties for interfering with wireless messages at sea, giving the Government the control of inter-state wireless communication, and authorising the President to commandeer wireless stations in time of war.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO

Britain and Russia Avert a Conflict.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Reuter learns that Great Britain and Russia, rough their representatives at Constantinople nd Cettinje, used their good offices with urkey and Montenegro to avert a conflict.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 10.

The Porte, replying to the vigorous remonstrances of Bulgaria, has promised a vigorous nquiry into the Katchana incident, and the unishment of the guilty.

AUSTRALIAN NAVY.

Depot to be Opened in London.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The development of the Australian Navy is nvolving so much work that the Commonwealth Government has decided to open a naval depot in London in connection with the High Commissioner's office.

The cruiser "Sydney" will be launched on the Clyde on the 29th of August, and two bmarines will be launched at Barrow very shortly. In the meantime material for the cruiser "Brisbane", to be constructed at Sydney, is being despatched to Australia.

AMERICAN TARIFFS.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

President Taft has vetoed the new Democrat Bill, amending the wool tariffs, on the ground that the reductions are so sweeping that they would irretrievably injure wool-growers, and thus render thousands of workers idle. The President urges that Congress should enact a easure making substantial reductions, which the Tariff Board shows to be possible.

SUFFRAGETTE OUTRAGE.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

A suffragette at Glasgow, to-day, smashed the lass of a valuable painting in the Art Galle- y and escaped, leaving a hatchet behind her.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Aug. 11.

The P. and O. steamer "Salsette" left for Bombay at 6 p.m. with the outward mails of the 2nd instant.

Thk steamer "Mooltan" left at the same time with the mails for Colombo and Australia,

THE AFFAIR IN HAYTI.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

It is believed that General Leconte, President of Hayti, was the victm of a plot.

A GREAT EARTHQUAKE.

Widespread Devastation in Turkey.

MANY VILLAGES DESTROYED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Seismographs in England, marked early this morning, that a great earthquake had occurred in the east of Europe. The needle was displaced nine inches.

News has just arrived of a prolonged earthquake in Constantinople and the vicinity. There is at present no news of any damage, although there was a sharp panic.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 10.

A lamp, which was overturned by the earthquake shock, caused a conflagration at the Chorlu, on the Adrianople Railway. Three hundred houses were destroyed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 10.

The earthquake shock was most severe on the south shores of the Sea of Marmora.

Telegraphs through the Dardanelles are interrupted, but the Greek Vice-Consul has sent a wireless message to his Consulate stating that several villages have been destroyed and that there have been many victims.

There was a fresh but slight shock at Constantinople to-day.

Steamers from the Sea of Marmora report the destruction of life and property in the villages of Heraklittia, Peristasis, Miriophilo, Hora and others.

Two villages, of which the names are not given, were destroyed by fire, and the inhabitants are without homes, food or water. A steamer and a torpedo-boat have been despatched with provisions and medical stores.

DEVASTATION NEAR DARDANELLES,

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 11.

The earthquake was felt over the whole of the country between Constantinople and Adrianople. The centre of the disturbance is, apparently, the Dardanelles, where the shock lasted thirty seconds.

There is scarcely a building in Gallipoli or Tchanak untouched. The Greek Church and the Mosque at Tchanak were destroyed.

Steamers report that the lighthouses at Ganos and Nora have disappeared. The villages adjacent are in flames.

SCARE ON THE WARSHIPS.

Warships in the Dardanelles thought there was an attack by torpedo-boats.

Fugitives report that in the village of Hora eighty persons were killed and 300 injured, and in Myriophito 300 were killed and 600 injured. The former was destroyed. The latter and many others are in flames.

Two villages were engulfed,

FRENCH PREMIER IN RUSSIA

Elaborate Display of German Courtesy.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

M. Poincaire, the French Premier, arrived at Kronstadt to-day, where he had an official reception.

German torpedo-boats awaited M. Poincaire at the entrance to the Baltic. Subsequently four battleships appeared at intervals in the course of the afternoon and saluted with nineteen guns, hoisting the French flag. This elaborate courtesy is the subject of comment in the French Press.

PETERSBURG, Aug. 10.

M. Poincaire arrived here to-day. He was cordially welcomed by the Premier, the Foreign Minister and a number of distinguished people.

CRICKET AT HOME.

Many Matches Drawn Owing to Rain.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The South Africans defeated Leicestershire, at Leicester by 60 runs.

Kent defeated Notts at Canterbury, by an innings and 120 runs.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

Northants beat Sussex, at Northampton, by 40 runs.

Yorkshire beat Essex, at Leyton, by ten wickets.

The matches between Somerset and Worcestershire, at Taunton, and Warwickshire and Gloucestershire, at Birmingham, were abandoned owing to rain, neither side scoring points.

LATER.

Lancashire defeated Derbyshire at Manchester, by 248 runs.

Middlesex and Surrey drew at the Oval, Middlesex leading on the first innings.

The match between the Australians and Durham, at Sunderland, ended in a draw.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The death is announced of Sir Alfred Wills.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The death is announced of the Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Dimsdale.

[The Right Hon. Sir Alfred Wills, who was a retired Judge of the King's Bench Division was the second son of the late William Wills of Edgbaston, and was born in 1828. He was educated at Edgbaston Proprietary School and at University College, London, and became a barrister of the Middle Temple in 1851. He became Queen's Counsel in 1872, and was the first Recorder of Sheffield from 1881-84. He was pramoted to the Bench in the latter year, and was a High Court Judge for 21 years before his retirement in 1905. He was President of the Railway and Canal Commission of 1888-93, and was a founder and the third president of the Alpine Club.]

[The Right Hon. Sir Joseph Dimsdale was a distinguished citizen of London, who was born in 1849. He was educated at Eton. He was an alderman of the City of London from 1891-1901; Sheriff in 1894, and represented the city on the London County Council from 1895-1900. He was Chamberlain of London in 1902, and Lord Major in 1901-2. At the Coronation of King Edward VII he had the distinction of carrying the crystal sceptre of the City of London before His Majesty. He was conservative Member for the City from 1900 to 1906. He was a high Mason, having been Past Grand Treasurer of England. He was created a knight in 1894, and his baronetcy in which he is succeeded by his son, John, dates from 1902. In the same year he received the K. C. V. O. and was appointed a Privy Councellor.]

Mr. Critchley, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Hyderabad, (Sind), has been attacked with cholera. The Civil Surgeon and other medical officers are in constant attendance. The disease first broke out in the servants' quarters.

PANAMA CANAL BILL.

Remarkable Amendments of Senate.

POSSIBLE RETALIATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.

The Senate, by 47 votes to 15, has adopted the Panama Canal Bill, with the exemption of coasting vessels, also with amendments enabling foreign vessels to obtain American registry, and thus secure the freedom of the Canal, and excluding ships owned by railroads.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The Panama Canal Bill, as amended, must return to the House of Representatives, the approval of which is not certain. It is believed that in any case the Presidential veto is probable, owing to the effect the Bill would have on foreign relations.

The action of the Senate has created a good deal of feeling among British shipowners.

Several American newspapers strongly condemn the action of the Senate, pointing out that Britain may retaliate by reducing the Suez Canal tolls, and so diverting trade to that route.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.

American exporters generally are displeased with the Panama Canal Bill. They fear that traffic may fall into the hands of one or two steamship trusts, which may control the trade and regulate rates.

KRUPP CENTENARY.

German Emperor's Eulogy of the Firm.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

The Krupp firm's centenary celebrations continue.

At the banquet yesterday evening, the Kaiser, toasting the Krupp firm and works, referred in moving terms to the gallant band of the coal army swept away in the Lothringen colliery disaster. They had fallen on the field of honour, he said, and they would live for ever in the hearts of their native province.

Continuing, His Majesty said that upon the momentous day commemorating the centenary of Krupp's works the sovereign of the country and friend of the house could not be absent. Nobody could measure the fulness of the blessings, which spread from Essen over hundreds of thousands of German workers. What had always attracted him during his former visits to Essen was the ideal relationship of the Krupps and this family with the workpeople.

The Emperor dwelt at length upon the untiring industry and warm-heartedness of the founder of the firm and his sympathy with the workmen, and also referred to the sedulous zeal of his son in following the paternal example in promoting the welfare of the workmen and alleviating distress. He had heard with gratification from the present head of the house that this tradition would not be broken.

The Kaiser said that he himself had derived from Essen many valuable impressions and suggestions for the treatment of difficult question of the provident care of workmen, with which, not without success he thought, he had keenly busied himself during his twenty-five years' reign.

KAISER GOES TO LOTHRIGEN.

ESSEN, Aug. 9.

The Kaiser, Prince Henry of Prussia and Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg have gone to the Lothringen colliery.

THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Lord Saye and Sele has been appointed Comptroller of the Royal Household.

MANCHESTER ELECTION.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Markets opened strongly on the result of the North-West Manchester by-election, but receded in the afternoon.

ESPIONAGE CHARGES.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The Russian officer, Captain Kostevitch, who was arrested in Germany on a charge of espionage, and the German officer, Lieutenant Dahm, who was arrested in Russia on a similar charge, have been released on bail.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Captain C. H. Jardine, Middlesex Regiment and Captain P. B. Jones, 5th Light Infantry.

Lieutenant E. J. Nixon, No. 86 Heavy Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery has been selected for appointment as Aide-de-camp to Lieutenant General Sir J. E. Nixon on the latter's appointment to the Southern Army Commend.

Captain Moons, 52nd Sikhs, will succeed Captain Aspinall as General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade at Army Headquarters in January next.

Captain MacMullen, 15th Sikhs, has been selected as a General Staff Officer, 3rd Grade in succession to Captain B. R. Moberly, 56th Rifles, General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, at Army Headquarters, who vacates in January next.

Colonel W. A. Thomson. Assistant-Quartermaster-General, 3rd (Lahore) Division, has been permitted to resign his appointment from 5th November next.

Major R. E. Greer, R. E. Military Works Services, is transferred from the Peshawar Division to Bannu Brigade, and Lieutemant Hughes, R. E., is transferred from Bannu to Peshawar.

BANGALORE, Aug. 10.

General Sir John Woon left for Secunderabad this evening.

MANGANESE IN MYSORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 10.

In a notification issued to-day the Mysore Government reduces its rate of royalty on manganese ore on the basis of the London market rate per unit, and will in future claim it quarterly.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

Reason for the British Advance.

REBEL ACTIVITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The British advance to Persia is to enable Kavam-el-Mulk, the Vice-Governor of Shiraz, to equip an expedition against Saulat-ed-Dauleh, who recently routed the gendarmerie, commanded by Swedish officers.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Reuter learns that Great Britain has agreed to make a further loan to Persia to assist the Persian Government to deal more effectively with the situation in the south.

THE PROPOSED LOAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

Apropos of the loan to Persia, it may be stated that the Teheran Government has been making efforts to secure six million pounds in foreign markets, guaranteed both by the British and Russian Governments, of which two millions were advanced some time ago, and representatives of the Persian Government in Europe are doing their best to secure the balance of the loan, which it is stated will be devoted to carrying out urgent reforms including the reorganisation of the gendermarie. It is not known whether further advances have been secured.

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 10.

As proof of the disturbed state of the Bushire-Shiraz road, the telegraph lines between those towns have been interrupted this week. Communication between Shiraz and Teheran was however maintained.

WASHAWAY IN SIND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 10.

There was heavy rain last night along the railway line from Rohri downwards. The loop line at Kotlaloo was washed away but no other damage appears to have occurred on the N. W. Railway. The Punjab Mail was two hours late this morning, owing to cautious driving. The Indus is swollen at Gidu and Kovri, and any further rise must result in both these places being flooded.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

The details of the autumn tour of His Excellency the Viceroy are not yet settled, but His Excellency the Viceroy will probably leave Simla in October as usual, and visit Kashmir, Rajputana, Central India and the Central Provinces, arriving shortly before Christmas at Delhi.

NEW BRITISH RIFLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

A military correspondent from Home states that British infantry regiments moving in relief to India next winter will probably have new 303 rifles, constructed so as to bear the strain of firing ammunition with a pointed bullet.

RABINDRA NATH'S SCHOOL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, August 10.

The Government of Bengal has cancelled the order passed by the Eastern Bengal and Assam Government, prohibiting Government servants from sending their sons to Bolepur School, established by Babu Rabindra Nath Tagore, the Bengalee poet, wao is now in England.

AFGHANS AND ARMS TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 11.

The *Pioneer's* frontier correspondent states that another venture in arms traffic is being arranged at Kabul. Some Baluchi middlemen have arrived there and a kafila is to be organized to proceed to Perso-Balubhistan or the Mekran. The Soleiman-khel Ghilzais are to arrange for camels and escort. The route is via Halmand Valley and Seistan.

SIR JOHN HEWETT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 11.

Sir John Hewett, yesterday, received a farelity, well address from the Lucknow Municipato which he made a sympathetic reply and congratulated the Board upon improvements made during his tenure of office.

In the evening Sir John and Lady Hewett attended a dinner given by the Rajah of Mahmudabad. They were subsequently entertained by the Tatukdars at a fete, followed by firework display.

Replying to a farewell address, His Honour referred to the fact that Oudh thanks to the attitude of the Talukdars, had been free from disloyalty and political crime at a time when unrest was rife in other parts of India.

THE CHINESE IN LHASSA.

Proposed Terms sent to the betans.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 11.

The *Pioneer* learns that the Chinese in Lhassa have sent in their terms to the Tibetans, but thcy are not of a kind, which the latter are likely to accept.

SULTAN OF LAHEJ.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

The Sultan of Lahej arrived at Alexandria from Cairo towards the end of July, and has been invested with the Grand Cross of the Mejilich Order. He has purchased an electric dynamo to light his palace at Lahej, and will take an electrical engineer back with him to look after it.

FREIGHTS TO KARACHI,

Proposal by Sir John Ellerman.

SCHEME FOR CHEAP RATES,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 10.

With regard to recent requests for a reduction of ocean freights in favour of Karachi, in order to equalise conditions as compared with competing ports, Sir John R. Ellerman, Bart., has decided that it is impossible to grant the reduction of the rate of freight on piece-goods from Great Britain to Karachi, which has been asked for, nor is the time opportune to do so. The owner of the Ellerman Lines makes the proposition, however, that if Karachi merchants are prepared to enter into a contract for say seven years with the Glasgow, Liverpool and Hull lines serving the trade, he on behalf of the Glasgow and Liverpool lines, and Messrs. Thos. Wilson Sons and Company on behalf of the Hull line, will agree to grant a reduction of 2s.-6d. of the present rate to those, who enter into such a contract.

AFGHAN ROADS UNSAFE.

Disregard of Orders of the Amir.

INEFFICIENT GUARDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 11.

A correspondent reports that the road between Dhakka and Jellalabad has once more become unsafe, owing to the presence of gangs of robbers. An Afghan official had his baggage looted a short time ago. The road-guards are quite inefficient, and orders issued by Amir during his stay at Jellalabad, regarding the protection of travellers, are disregarded.

The report that wheeled transport was to be placed on the whole length of the road to Kabul gave cause of offence to the ordinary carriers. They have been reassured by the announcement that there is no intention of organising any regular service. Heavy goods for state factories, public works etc., will alone be dealt with.

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Further Opinion as to its Housing.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

Commenting on the qustion of the Imperial Council Chamber, the *Indian Daily News* is unable to understand why so much fuss is being made. The position of the Chamber is a matter of detail of no public concern. Those, who are loudest in denouncing the waste of money at Delhi, are now lamenting the meanness of Government in not spending an extra quarter of a crore in building a swell Council Chamber.

The *Empire* says the proposal to house the Council in a wing of the Viceregal residence is doubtless adding insult to injury, but it hardly thinks it is intrinsically worth making a fuss about. If millions are to be spent on a superfluous capital the Imperial Council will have had their day and an irresponsible autocracy will have replaced them, since no money has yet been spent on permanent works at Delhi. The public should continue to agitate for the abandoment of Delhi.

WILD LIFE ON THE BORDER.

A Man Hacked to Death in His Bed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PESHAWAR, Aug. 10.

Two cases have just been decided at the Sessions Court here, which throw a lurid light upon the wild life on the Peshawar Border.

In the first case, one Banet has been sentenced to transportation for life for having been concerned with two of his cousins in the murder of a sleeping man, one Gulabdin, with whom there had been a quarrel over some cattle, and whom they hacked to death with knives in his bed. The cousins, who were the principals in the deed, escaped across the Border, but the police succeeded in arresting Banet.

In the second case, a sentence of transportation has been passed upon two Pathans, by name Dilbur and Zanirgul, who were concerned in the murder of one Azimulla, there being however serious provocation in that the daughter of the murdered man had been promised in marriage to Dalbur, and was then given by her parents to her cousin. Her lover murdered the father in revenge for the loss of his lady-love.

PERSONATING POLICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Aug. 10.

Several cases of a sensational nature are pending before the District Magistrate, Gujranwalla. Some of the accused belong to highly respectable families, and are charged with personating police officers and cheating people. The cases have created a great sensation.

AID FOR POOR PRISONERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 10.

The Burma Government have issued a circular authorising District Magistrates and Sessions Judges to engage pleaders at Government expense on behalf of indigent persons charged with murder under Sections 302 and 303 I. P. C. The object to be kept in view is not to enable a prisoner to evolve a defence, but only to give him legal aid to make his defence clear, when the nature of the defence disclosed is such that the interests of justice demand that he should have such aid free.

Among the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday last by the P. and O. Co's. mail steamer "Persia" were :—Sir Henry Richards, Sir Henry D. Griffin, the Hon. Mr. J. P. Brunyate, C.I.E., I.C.S., Major the Hon. W. G. Cadogan, C.B., D.S.O., Captain the Hon. C. B. O. Milford, Mr. Justice M. Shah Din ; and Mr. Justice W. Tudball.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

History of the Disease in the City.

THE RECENT EPIDEMIC.

Dr. Turner, the Executive Health Officer, Bombay, has issued a lengthy report on the recent outbreak of cholera in the city.

In this he states:—

"If we take a historical survey of Bombay from 1850 onwards, we find that the city was visited with almost annual epidemics of cholera, seldom approached in their severity by any of the more recent epidemics. The annual average mortality from the disease during the ten years from 1850-1859 was 2,243. These visitations became less frequent after 1865, the year in which the Public Health Department of the city was established. The annual average of cholera mortality during the preceding quinquennium (1860-1864) was 2,565 deaths, while that for the following (1865-1869) was 862. From 1880 to 1896 the disease was epidemic in the city only twice: for about a month in the third quarter of 1883 and for about three weeks in the same quarter of 1894 and the total mortality during the years from this cause was 1,027 and 426 respectively. The mean annual mortality for the decennium 1870-1879 was 624 and for that from 1880-1889 it was 410. In 1897 the incidence of cholera was very severe in the third quarter, when it was epidemic and registered 1,265 deaths in the year. The next epidemic occurred in 1900 and was of such magnitude that the mortality caused thereby (4,273) was differences in population aside, next only to that in 1851 (5,485) and 1864 (4,847). The epidemic stage lasted from the fourth week of May to the second week of October. The average annual cholera mortality of the preceding decennium (1890-1899) was 306. Then followed a respite of five years and in 1906 the city was again afflicted with epidemic cholera (but less severe than in 1897) from the second week of April to the end of May, and, as a result of recrudescence, again from the second week of June to the end of August. The epidemic of 1907 was both briefer in duration and milder in incidence: from the fourth week of July to the end of September and the mortality from the disease during the entire year was 439. The mean annual mortality from cholera during the preceding ten years 1902-1911 was 307, while during the decennium prior to that period (1882-1901) it was 725. The next epidemic occurred in 1912.

"It will be seen that each of the epidemics succeeded a year of scarcity of rainfall anS famine when cholera prevailed in all the surrounding Districts of the Presidency.

Year	Rainfall in Bombay.	Year of Epidemic in Bombay.
1896	87·6	1897
1899	35·9	1900
1905	33·6	1906
1911	45	1912

Though the year 1896 was not marked by scarcity of rain in Bombay City, it was on of famine in the country around which induced, even in the year following an enormous influx into the city of the poor and destitute, many of whom "struggled here by road from a famine are as far off as Central India."

"A table is then given showing the number of deaths from cholera in Bombay as compared with Calcutta and also with British India during the years 1901-10, and this gives the following average annual numbers of deaths and death-rates during that period: Bombay, 314 and 35; Calcutta 2,472 and 291; British India 380,304 and 1·07.

"Although cholera the report combines cannot be called endemic in the true sense of the word, we shall look in vain for its complete absence from the city any year. It is never wholly absent for more than two months at a time; in a long survey from 1850-1912, we find its continuous absence for three months only in 1897, and yet this was a year of epidemic incidence. Thus, though cases of cholera occur yearly in the City, it has frequently needed importation from outside to cause an epidemic. The adjoining districts of Thana and Poona, as also those of Nasik and Pandharpur, afford, owing to increase in railway communications, very great facilities for the continual introduction of the disease into Bombay. With these facilities, the risks of infection have largely increased. The constantly recurring fairs at Nasik and Pandharpur, which attract large crowds of people even from remote parts are often a signal for the serious introduction of infection into Bombay, as on dispersal they visit and pass through this city and serve as foci for the spread of infection. Again, being the metropolis, where large works are almost always in progress, Bombay attract large numbers in search of food and employment, and this is especially so in times of draught and famine in the mofussil. Our city thus lies exposed to many risks. And I pointed out in my annual report for 1906 that "the most notable feature of Bombay epidemics is that the outbreak of any of them is generally synchronous with the prevalence of the same in the districts outside, and that its severity and spread are much influenced by the unrestricted arrival of sick passengers allowed to travel by Railway."

The report then describes the outbreak in detail such as has already been published in periodical reports by the Health Officer.

THE COMMISSIONER'S COMMENTS.

The Municipal Commissioner commenting on the report in a letter to the Corporation says:—

"Dr. Turner in the beginning of his report traces the cholera history of Bombay for the last 60 years. The figures quoted by him show that the introduction of a pure pipe-conveyed supply of water to the city reduced the severe and practically annual epidemics of cholera to outbreaks which were not merely occasional but far less destructive in their ravages, and consequently lessened enormously the average mortality from this disease. This result, satisfactory as it is, did not and never can justify the presumption that, because a pure water supply is brought to the city, cholera outbreaks will necessarily cease: still less does it justify the conclusion that, when a cholera outbreak does occur, it must be due to a general or widespread contamination of the water supply. No such presumption is drawn by the sanitary authorities of the cities of Europe where, notwithstanding the general purity of the water supply, the stricter sanitary habits and regulations, and the fact that cholera, as a rare and exotic disease, is more easily detected and dealt with, the most stringent action is taken to prevent the introduction of infection. Far less can it be drawn in any city of India where, as is well-known and as is clearly shown in this report, the chances of infection are brought from so many different places that no system of watchfulness could prevent its introduction, except at the cost of an interference with the ordinary transaction of life, which would be impracticable.

"It would not be reasonable to expect that cholera would visit the city at intervals of time which could be reduced to any cycle, and Dr. Turner's report shows clearly enough that the infection of the city depends not on any cycle of time but on the prevalence of cholera in the districts of the Presidency and that this prevalence exists in years of famine or scarcity following short rainfalls.

"With so many sources of infection, it is not surprising that the disease should have burst into a flame in one quarter or another. The quarter where the outburst did occur was in the Dongri, Mandvi, and Umerkhadi divisions of B ward. These quarters are, as Dr. Turner points out, in many respects insanitary, and action has been recommended to the Improvement Trust regarding them, and is to some extent being taken. They have not, however, so far as I know, been in any way notorious as cholera centres. The immediate exciting cause of the outbreak in this neighbourhood was in all probability the collection of very large numbers of the Mahomedan population of these quarters in the streets on a special occasion on days in which the heat happened to be excessive even for the season. This led to the drinking of water without much care as to its source, and the large consumption of street refreshments which, as is well known, are sold to a very great extent in these quarters of the town. The classes most exposed to cholera would naturally be the poorest, who sleep in the streets, buy their food from hawkers, and drink water where they can get it and it will be seen that among the Hindus most of the cases occurred among the poorest labouring classes. The well-to-do Hindus and the Parsis were very slightly affected. Among the Mahomedans, however, many families of good position suffered severely: and a large predominance of cases appeared to have occurred in the first instance among the males. These facts point firstly, to a special occasion of infection as indicated above, and secondly, to habits prevalent among the community which would assist the spread of the disease. Dr. Turner's report establishes the opinion already expressed that there is absolutely no reason for suspecting the pipe water of being responsible for the outbreak. Some people are inclined to believe that because the water supply is low, therefore it must be a cause of cholera. It must be again repeated that, had this been so the disease would not have been so markedly localized as regards its main centres as it has been in this outbreak.

MAHOMEDAN CUSTOMS.

"It is clear that, while much attention must be given to the protection of water supplies from pollution and to the cleaning and flushing of gullies, it is from changes in the habits of the people that we can alone expect the diminution of the principal dangers, and consequent mastery over the disease, the custom of taking the corpses of persons who have died of cholera to the mosque for the ablutions enjoined by their religion is clearly dangerous on account of the great risk of the water kept in the mosque being polluted. In many cases, I understand, the ablutions are now performed at the places provided at the burial grounds, and this, though not free from danger, allows of much less risk to persons unconnected with the case than does the similar ceremony in a mosque in the city. The delay of three days which, as stated by Dr. Turner on page 23 of his report, takes place before disinfection can be properly carried out in Mahomedan houses, is a matter of the most serious concern, and in this respect I think that the good sense of the community should be appealed to, to allow of measures being taken which, while necessary for the safety of the residents of the house, and through them of the entire locality, do not involve any real interference with religious beliefs or observances.

"In many minor respect, also, the habits of the people might be induced into lines more consistent with their own safety. Except for the very poor, and the casual labouring classes which must obtain their food where they can, the great consumption of food sold in the streets is both dangerous and unnecessary. The Health Department is seeking to enforce cleanliness among the keepers of eating houses; and it would be desirable and will doubtless be ultimately possible to exercise similar control over the food sold by hawkers in the streets. The custom too, of keeping the drinking water of the house open in verandahs where it is liable to pollution is one which could easily be abandoned. Even when the supply is intermittent, as it is in Bombay at present, so as to necessitate some storage of water, such storage need not be dangerous to health, if the water is kept properly guarded in vessels that are carefully cleaned.

"Delay in reporting cases, and unwillingness to remove them to hospitals, greatly increases the difficulty of checking the spread of the disease.

"Finally, I desire to place on record the excellence of Dr. Turner's arrangements to meet the crisis caused by the sudden outbreak in June. The successful manner in which these arrangements were carried out by his subordinates and the absence of friction with the people is the best proof of the care and thoroughness with which they had been prepared."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Kolis of Danda.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Under the above heading "Samaritan," in your issue of the 9th instant, pleads, on behalf of the stake-holders fishing with stakes in the Bandra-Mahim Creek, that "Government should give them the chance to prove their claim to a monopoly" I shall therefore feel obliged if you will kindly publish the following so that both the Governmentand your numerous readerr wiil have before them a true picture of the so-called monopoly of these few fishermen. The fishermen of Mahim in 1848 presented a petition to the then Collector of Bombay in connection with the exclusive righss of the fishermen of Bandra under the four archways of the Mahim Causeway. In their representation they prayed that some arrangement benificial to all be made and thus put an end to the constant breaches of peace which were then taking place. The Collectors of Bombay and Thana in consequence of this representation interfered in the matter and suggested that Government fix boundaries within which the fishermen of Bandra and Mahim should respectively lay down their nets. (Vide Collector is Report, No. 446 of 23rd November 1848.) This arrangement was in force for some years and gave general satisfaction, but on the 23rd November 1865 a tew shrewd fishermen seeing that it was not beneficia to them concoted a 'vernacular' document and thus from that year they acquired the so-called monopoly thereby setting asid the arrangement effected by the then Collectors mentioned above.

Permit me, sir, also to touch on one point of grave importance to the community in general and to which I respectfully invite the attention, through your medium, of Government. It is with regard to the selling and leasing by the stake-holders of their so-called fishing rights in this creek. What will the fate of the community in general be if these most lucrative positions of fishing in the creek. which are in their possession, tell in the hands of non-fishermen ? Some have already changed hands and documents are registered in the Sub-Registrar's Court to that effect. Owing to income which is derived by fishing in these places, no one hesitates to purchase them when opportunity occurs.

With regard to the request of "Samaritan" that Government should give the so-called monopolists the chance to prove their claim to the monopoly, it would be but equitable if that were done. Then and then alone, the truth will come out and Government will be convinced, without a shadow of doubt. that these so-called monopolists hold no monopoly, but have acquired it by adopting cuttle-fish tactics.

Government are always ready to look to the grievances of their subjects, who in the present case are unfortunately illiterate fishermen and who cannot "raise" their voice in the public press to be heard by their rulers. I, therefore, trust that the grievances of the hundreds of non-stakeholding fishermen, ventilated by me through your generosity, will receive sympathetic consideration of Government and some steps conducive to to the welfare of al will be taken ; but this can oniy be achieved by either removing the stakes or by farming out the fisheries "as the so-called monopolists do" every year.—Yours etc.

TRUTH.

Bandra, August 10.

DEPARTURE OF SIR E. BARROW

Among the distinguished passengers, who left on Saturday, by the P. and O. s.s. "Persia," were Major-General Sir Edmund Barrow, and Lady Barrow. Sir Edmund Barrow has just vacated the Command of the Southern Division of the Indian Army.

Among the military officers present at the Government Docks to wish them good bye, were General Sir Arthur Barrett, Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C. B., C. M. G., D. S. O., Lieut.-Col. Kirby, Major Dobbs, Major Cummins, Col. Vaughan, and a number of officers of the Royal Indian Marine.

At 2 p.m., General and Lady Barrow shook hands with all those present and left by a Government steam launch placed at their disposal by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine.

FIRE IN A PRINTING PRESS.

Fire was discovered in the Mustaphai Printing Press, at Bhendy Bazaar, on Saturday night at 8-30, and resulted in the destruction of the press and considerable damage to the building. It is said an oil-can in the engine burst with an explosion, and the oil flared at once. It was a four storeyed house belonging to the trustees of the Jakeria Masjid, The third and fourth flours were used as residential quarters. The occupants were all safely got out. An infant of two years was left on the second floor, but it was subsequently saved and taken to Sir J. J. Hospital. On the alarm being raised the Babula Tank Fire Brigade engines arrived at the scene of the fire and started to pour water on the building immediately. The fire was got under in half an hour, but it was not until two hours later that it was completely extinguished. The Mustaphai Press is said to have suffered to the extent of Rs. 30,000 and the damage to the building is estimated at Rs. 20,000. The total damage is estimated at half a lakh. The building was insured.

The *Englishman* understands that the members of the Behar Council will continue to reside at Ranchi during the cold weather, although the meetings of the Council will be held at Patna.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Construction of a Khoja's Will.

Mr. Justice Davar delivered judgment in a suit, in which the Court was asked to construe certain clauses of a will, made by one Mahomedbhai Ladha Katau on the 8th of September, 1908.

The plaintiff in the suit was Mariambai, widow of Fazalbhai, son of the testator. The first four defendants in this suit, Mahomedbhai Noorudin Worliwala and others, were the executors named in the will. They obtained probate of the will on the 27th of October, 1907. The testator's daughters Shevbanoo and Fatma were the fifth and sixth defendants, and Fazulbhai's daughter the seventh defendant.

The plaintiff prayed for the construction of certain provisions of her father-in-law's will. The other questions in the suit related to the ownership of certain ornaments, which were, under the orders of the Court, handed over to the receiver.

The testator left five immoveable properties. By clause 5 of his will he directed that all the properties should be sold and out of the sale proceeds twenty thousand were to be set apart for the benefit of his two daughters. The daughters were to have a life interest in a moiety of the above sum.

As to the corpus after the termination of life interests, the testator gave powers to each of his daughters to appoint an heir from among her own children, and in the absence of the exercise of this power, he directed that the corpus should be distributed amongst the progeny of each of the daughters, the sons getting double the shares of the daughters. With regard to this clause, his lordship held that the power of appointment being in favour of persons not in existence at the date of the testator's death, was bad according to Hindu law, which was applicable to Khojas, but ordered that on the termination of the life interest of the daughters, the sum of Rs. 20,000 should revert to the estate of the testator. The next clause which required construction was one by which the testator dealt with the residue of the sale proceeds after setting aside Rs. 20,000 for his daughters. This residue was to be invested in some landed property or good security, and after paying all outgoings the income was to be paid to his son Fazul during his life-time. Fazul was dead and his life interest had fallen in He had no issue at the time of the testator's death. His Lordship held that the gifts made over to his unborn progeny were bad in law.

The clause whereby Rs. 40 was secured to Fazul's widow, his lordship held to be perfectly good and valid, and ordered it to be carried out. Fazul had also left a daughter, who was the seventh defendant in this suit.

His lordship held that the provisions made in favour of the daughters in the event of there being no issue of Fazul would not therefore come into operations. His lordship further held that the provisions of the will whereby the daughters were to get Rs. 2,500 for their marriage expenses, and ornaments worth Rs. 1,500 each, were good and must be given effect.

The residue, his lordship said, would have gone to Fazul absolutely had he lived. He, therefore, held that his widow, Mariambai, the plaintiff, would take a widow's estate, the reversion going to her daughter, if she be alive when her mother dies.

His lordship referred the case to the commissioner to ascertain and report whether all or any of the ornaments handed over to the receiver belonged to the daughters or to the plaintiff, or whether all or any of them belonged to the estate of the deceased.

The costs of all parties to come out of the estate.

FLUCTUATIONS IN EXCHANGE.

Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of a suit, in which one Haji Gulam Mahomed claimed damages from defendant Mahomed Haji Elias in the circumstances stated in the plaint.

The Hon. Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. W. L. Weldon, instructed by Little and Company, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff, it appeared, did business in Bombay, while the defendant, who was also a Bombay merchant, had dealings in Hongkong and had an agency there. The plaintiff bought sugar in Bombay and shipped it to Hongkong. The defendant's agent took delivery of it, and sold it on plaintiff's behalf. The plaintiff, who had also a place of business at Singapore, happened to be there on the 16th March, 1907. The price of dollars at this time was fluctuating, and the plaintiff expecting a rise in exchange, and anxious to make a profit by speculating in dollars, asked the defendants in Bombay to authorize their agent at Honkong to send him money to Singapore. The defendants in Bombay refused to accede to the plaintiff's request, and directed him to make his own arrangements with their agent at Hongkong. The plaintiff then sent a cablegram saying "Remit by wire sharp 25,000 dollars paying usual interest exchange falling." In transmission the word "interest" was mutilated, and read "great" in the copy delivered at Hongkong. The cablegram did not bear the name of the sender. The agent sent 25,000 dollars to the credit of the defendant's account at Singapore, and not to the plaintiff. The result was that plaintiff could not get the money, and the amount had to be remitted to him from Bombay later on in April. The exchange having meantime risen it cost him Rs. 1,300 more in April for the remitting of 25,000 dollars, which amount would have been saved had he received the money, on or about the 18th of March. The plaintiff accordingly sought to recover Rs. 1,300, a loss which was said to have been sustained by him owing to the default of the defendant's agent at Hongkong. His lordship, after hearing the evidence, dismissed the suit with costs.

THE POLICE C URTS.

POLICE SEPOY SENT TO JAIL.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, on Saturday, Inspector Salway charged Kamalkhan Bawalkhan, a police sepoy, with the theft of Rs. 16, from the pocket of another police sepoy named Shamsherkhan Imamkhan.

The complainant, it appeared, was lying asleep in his chowkey on Friday night, and when he woke up on Saturday morning, he missed his money, a full month's pay. The accused, on being questioned by the complainant, denied all knowledge of the matter. Later on, he produced the money.

The accused said he had taken the money for a joke. He pleaded guilty.

His worship sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment, observing that as a policeman, the accused's duty was to protect property, instead of which he had robbed his own comrade.

DECLARED A VAGRANT.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Sergt. Kilcoin charged Albert Edward Doe, an ex-soldier, with having no ostensible means of subsistence.

His worship declared him a vagrant and ordered him to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

A BIG THEFT.

On Saturday, at the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. P. H. Dastur disposed of the case in which Deputy Inspector Fern charged Khandu Punja, a municipal sweeper, with house-breaking by day, and theft of gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 1,630 from the house of Kharshedji Hormusji Palkhiwalla, residing at Churni Road.

The circumstances, under which the accused entered the house from the sweeper's gully on the 3rd instant, and committed the theft have already been reported. Mr. Fern said he had succeeded in recovering the whole of the property.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

DANGEROUS PRACTICE.

Before Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Flanagan charged Abdulla Nooru and five other tindals of prows with failing to show lights.

Mr. Flanagan said it was a dangerous practice. It put the offenders as well as others' lines into danger. The magistrate fined them Rs. 75 each.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

Brown's Four Consecutive Wins.

GOOLOO SUSPENDED.

Racing at Poona last Saturday was held under almost ideal conditions. The heavy rains of Friday gave way, and the sun broke out with sufficient strength to enable the proceedings to be carried through with comfort and ease.

The first thing that impresses the visitor is the spick and span appearance of the enclosures; this season they seem if possible to be still more improved, the executive having done their very best to make the place attractive and comfortable for visitors. Unfortunately, the attendance fell far below what was expected, and even the arrival of the Bombay special failed to make any appreciable impression on the small assembly present at the start of the first race. It is possible that a number stayed away owing to the unsettled state of the weather; it however seemed to be the general opinion that the small gathering was due to the absence of the knights of the pencil. This may or may not be correct, but certainly the takings of both totalizators fell considerably below the returns of the first meeting, the total returns for both meetings being but slightly in excess of what has previously been taken by the machines with the opposing force of bookmakers against them.

Apart from the amount invested, the odds returned are all in favour of the totalizators, and possibly in no single instance would the books have paid out starting prices to the same equivalents.

It was anticipated that with no given lead from owners, the public would have some difficulty in fixing upon favourites. This does not seem to be so in practice, as in every race except the last the ten rupees sportsmen not only found decided first and second favourites, but their confidence and perhaps knowledge was fully borne out by the results, as either first or second favourite captured the race.

The sport was good throughout, Brown with his four consecutive wins standing out as the one bright particular star of the afternoon. True, each of his mounts was well fancied and had chances of a very high order; at the same time to sail first past the post followed by large fields four times running is an achievement to be proud of, and Brown must have been more than pleased at the results of his afternoon's work. Mention must also be made of the win of J. Ruiz on Nashad Pasha in the last race. It was a clever piece of riding, as had Ruiz not forced the pace early in the race, Ferguson on Magistrate must surely have won.

One regrettable incident was the suspension of Gooloo's license for interfering with Kuhn, and one cannot help thinking that one or two of the native jockeys are prone to lose their heads during racing to the detriment of other jockeys, who are riding with judgment and discretion.

The stewards have thoughtfully engaged an extra band, which now plays midway between the win and place totalizators. Presumably, this is to replace the noisy cries of the bookmakers, and certainly on a score of harmony is a decided improvement, although doubtless to the heavy brigade the voice of say Charles Hardinge or Ben Smith would be more acceptable. The stewards have wisely altered the totalizator rules so that in future paying out over a losing horse (as in the ease of Malmsey at the first extra) will not happen, and in the further case of an objection it will not be imperative that one should stay more than fifteen minutes after the last race, on the problematical chance of collecting over the winning horse.

Details :—

THE LILLIPUT TRIAL PLATE.—For Arab ponies 13st. 3lbs. and under which have not won flat races value Rs. 1,000 or over. Winner Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's Raspberry............ Ferguson 1
Mr. Abdoola Faras'Grequa .... Mujeed 2
Capt. S. J. Donovan's Burg.................. A Kuhn 3
Mr. Salim Abdul Rehman's Mubrook Mc Glone 4

Also Ran :—Kimberley (Hoyt) Moonspot (Ruiz) Noomas (Southall) Creditor (A Kuhn) Baldwin (Brown) Sharar (P. H. Kuhn) Sirkar (Robinson) Grey Ghool II (Fahad) and Sahbar (Native.)

The Race.—Sirkar caused a lot of trouble at the post, refusing to join the horses, and dragging out with him Sharar. After some delay they were off but it must be considered a bad start as Baldwin was badly left. Raspberry took the lead early in the race, only to be challenged by Burg and Grequa, but without any effect, as Raspberry won easily by 1 1-4 length. Grequa beat Burg for second place on the post by a neck, with Mubrook close up fourth.

Times—1min. 10 2-5 secs.

Totalisator:-Returns win, Rs, 46 1-2; places, Rs. 19, Rs. 33 1-2, Rs. 56.

THE ARAB WELTER PLATE.—For Maiden Arabs on 1st April 1911 which have not won a flat race value Rs. 1,000 or over since that date to be ridden by gentlemen Riders. Winner Rs. 500; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's Makeb, 10st. 10lbs.
....Capt. Fell 1
Mr. S. A. Wahed's Englisa Mail 8st. 6lbs.
............................Captain O. B. Butler 2
Mr. Abdul Aziz's Highflyer, 8st. 13bs. (7lbs. Over)
....Mujeed 3
Mr. G. K.'s Morea 9st. 10lbs. ....Capt. McDen 4

Also Ran :—St. Hilarian (Capt. Anderson) Abdul Aziz (Mr. Crawford.)

The Race :—English Mail lead out, followed by Highflyer to the turn, where the others closed up. At the distance Makeb assumed command, and in a ding-dong finish won by 1 1-2 lengths; neck between second and third; bad fourth.

Time : 1min. 28 1-5secs.

Totalisator:-Returns win Rs. 34; places Rs. 18, Rs. 28 1-2.

THE NEW ARAB NOVICE PLATE.—For Maiden Arabs landed since July 1st 1911. Winner Rs. 750, second Rs. 250, third Rs. 150. Distance, 7 furlongs.

Mr. Lion's Zuheir, 8st 3lbs..........................Brown 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Bahiz, 8st. 11lb...A Ferguson 2
Mr. Ebrahim Mana's Straight Shot, 7lbs 1lb.
....Gooloo 3
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Nakib, 8st. 3lbs. P. H. Kuhn 4

Also Ran :—Shirsab (Hoyt) Morley (Fisher,) France (Firth) Golden Ducat (A Kuhn) Different (Fahad), Beyrut (Southall) Afzar Jung J. (Robinson) Kokab (Native,) Clarenceux (Mujeed), Cable J (Rniz) Fatibheg (Hazza,) Allowarthy (L Pratt).

The Race :—The left the gate in a bunch Fathibeg taking the lead only to the displaced by Bahiz and Zuheir. At the 4 furlong post Zuheir lead from Bahiz and kept in front rounding the bend, winning easily by 1 3-4 lengths. Straight Shop came very fast at the finish but could not reach Bahiz but just heating Nakib by a neck for third place.

Time :—1min. 44secs.

Totalisator :—Returns win Rs. 43 1-2; Places Rs. 18; Rs. 14 1-2; Rs. 611.

Gooloo the rider of the third horse had his license suspended for forcing Kuhn on to the rails.

THE NEW STAND PLATE.—A High Weight Handicap for horses which have not won that races value Rs, 2,000 or over since 31st March 1911.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third Rs. 200; Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S'Lithosian, 8st.. 12lbs ....Brown 1
Mr. F. Fardoonji's Yvette, 6st. 10lbs..........Native 2
H. H. Jam Sahib's Metal Boy. 8st. 12lbs......Ruiz 3
H. H. The Kour Saheb of Patiala's Malmsey
9st. 12lbs ....C. L. Pratt 4

Also Ran :—Rincher (Firth) Solution (Robinson) Forfeit (Hoyt) Not (Yet) A Kuhn, Langton (McGlone) Ruby Tin (At Ferguson,) Mayfly IV (Southall.)

The Race :—Solution broke away followed by Lithosian, who at once took the lead, to the bend where Yvette came up, followed by Metal Boy. Lithosian was hard held by half a length; two lengths between second and third. Malmsey seemed to be unable to find an opening; otherwise he would certainly have troubled the winner.

Time :—1min. 17secs.

Totalisator:—Return win Rs. 25. Places Rs. 13 1-2; Rs. 45 1-2; Rs. 15 1-2.

THE KARLI PLATE.—For Arab ponies 14 hands and under which have not won Flat races value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March, 1910. Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100.—Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Lion's Mujeed 8st. 7lbs.......................Brown 1
Mr. Ebrahim bin Zaid's Fado 8st. 1lb......Fahad 2
Mr. M. Goculdas's B.l x 9st 11lbs.......Robinson 3
Messrs. Valiji Moosaji's Best Chance 8st. 1lb.
Mujeed 4

Also Ran :—Sinclair (P. H. Kuhn) Regiment (A. Ferguson) Turkish General (Hazza) Sweden (Hoyt) Aurum (Pratt) Mat-hat-Baig (A Kuhn).

The Race :—Sinclair lead from Fado, until rounding the bend. In the straight Mujeed took first place, and making every post a winning one won all out by half a length; two lengths between second and third.

Time :—1 min. 25 2-5 secs.

Totalizator Returns :—Win Rs. 15. places Rs. 12 1-2, Rs. 21, Rs. 30.

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE.—A High-Weight Handicap for Arabs which have not one Flat races value Rs. 1,000 or over since 31st March, 1910. Winner Rs. 750, second Rs. 250, third Rs. 150.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S., Regent 9st. 8lbs.......................Brown 1
Messrs. M. Goculdas's A. and Nanjee's 8st. 13lbs.
Shawcutt 2
Mr. W. Homer's Last Chance 7st. 6lbs.
P. H. Kuhn 3
Mr. Zaid bin Mahomed's Harry Johnston 8st. 4lbs.
Southall 4

Also Ran:—Lama (Fahad) Desert King (J Ruiz) Asfundier (Robinson) Ghalyum (Capt. O. B. Butler) Shaif-el-mulook (Native) Lord Durham (T Melsom) Secretary (A. Ferguson) Sun Sun (Dhondee) Miner Mc Glone Bustan (Mujeed) and Berar (A Kuhn).

The Race:—Bustan and Secretary lead from Regent, who however assumed command, and won in hollow fashion by two and a quarter lengths, half a length separating second and third considering the ease with Regent won the race, but little attention can be given to the placing.

Time—1 min. 41 4-5 secs.

Totalizator :—Returns Win Rs. 27. Places Rs. 22, Rs. 23, Rs. 83 1-2.

SELLING PLATE—For Maiden Arabs.

Winner Rs. 500, second Rs. 200, third Rs. 100.—Distance 1-2 mile.

Mr. S. A. Wahed's Nashed Pasha, Rs. 600
8st. 4lbs. ....J. Ruiz 1
Mr. G. K's Tide, Rs. 500 ....A. Kuhn 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's, Magistrate, Rs. 1,200.Ferguson 3
Mr. V. V. Homer's, Dinas, Rs. 500...(P. H. Kuhn) 4

Also Ran.—Flying Machine Rs. 700, (Brown) Dalil, Rs. 600 (Mujeed), Imperial, Rs. 600, (C. L. Warke), Solar Star, Rs. 500, (Pratt), Once More, Rs. 500, (Native), Mushtarak, Rs. 500, (J. Southall) Lord Limon, Rs. 600, (C. Fisher), Bannockburn, Rs. 900, (Dhondee), Sades Beg, Rs. 800, (Hoyt) and Papa Rs. 700, (Etul).

The Race.—Magistrate lead the field from Tide and Nashed Pasha, who drew out, and in a very fast-run finish won by three-quarters of a length with Tide, three-quarters of a length from the third, which was a neck away from Lina's.

Time 54 2-5 seconds.

Totalizator :—Returns Win Rs. 91 1-2. Places Rs. 34, Rs. 44, Rs. 21 1-2.

FULL TOTALIZATOR TAKINGS.

	Win	Place
Race 1—	Rs. 3,980	3,880
Race 2—	„ 1,760	1,410
Race 3—	„ 4,950	4,260
Race 4—	„ 5,060	4,050
Race 5—	„ 5,760	4,820
Race 6—	„ 3,620	3,080
Race 7—	„ 4,680	4,330
	29,810	25,830

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

Serious Injuries to an Officer.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 10.

The second day of the Calcutta Monsoon Meeting was a great improvement on its predecessor. The weather was delightful, the attendance large and the racing interesting.

Major Bennett had a bad fall while riding his own mare Reinforcement.

Mr. Evers was in great form and rode four winners.

AMATEUR HURDLE PLATE.—(1 1-2 miles over 6 flights.)

Mr. Ballantyne's Farthing Bun, 11st...Mr. Evers 1
Mr. Murland's Fame, 11st...........................Owner 2
Mr. Tanner's Jaguar, 11st............................Owner 3

Also Race :—Joy, Culverin, Scottie, Rough Luck.

Betting :—6 to 4 on Farthing Bun, 5 to 2 against Fame, 15's the rest.

The Ran.—Joy led, followed by Jaguar then Culverin and Fame, Farthing Bun next. After the fourth hurdle Joy dropped of. Farthing Bun and Fame now gave chase to Jaguar and overtook him after the fifth hurdle. A fine race between the two ended in a win for the former by half-a-length, four lengths between the second and third. Time:—2 mins. 1 3-5 secs.

FORT PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Roland's Lasso 7st. 4lbs.............................Vincent 1
Mr. Kenworthy's Wassail 9st. 8lbs.........Owner 2
Captain Thellusson's Lady Douglas 9st. Major
Winter 3

Also Ran:—Haut Park, Sand Beck, Bomb, Conventgirl, Bushy Dame, Crazie, Isabella, Night Rider, Pyer's Nostyn.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Bushy Dame; 4 to 1 against Wassail; 5 to 1 against Bomb, Conventgirl and Lady Douglas; 8 to 1 against Pyer's Nostyn; 10 to 1 the rest.

The Race.—After a false start, and again a considerable delay, they were sent away to a bad start, many being left standing. After being hotly challenged by Wassail, Lasso, a rank outsider, won by a length, 12 lengths between second and third.—Time :—1 min. 18 2-5 secs.

AUGUST HURDLE PLATE.—(1 1-2 miles over six flights.)

Mr. Scott's Proprietor 10st. 11lbs.........Mr. Evers 1
Mr. Pugh's The Priory 9st. 8lbs...............Lansdown 2
Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's Pressy 9st. 10lbs.,
Williamson 3

Also Ran :—Herald 9st. 8lbs., Elpis, 10st, Confideration 9st. 9lbs., Vandaburg 9st. 4lbs.

Betting :—2 to 1 on Proprietor, 3 to 1 against The Priory, 6 to 1 against Pressy, and Herald, and longer prices the rest.

The Race.—Proprietor took a long lead followed by The Priory, then the after the fourth hurdle The Priory began to gain ground. A fine race resulted in a win for Proprietor through Mr. Evers's fine riding. Won by a length, 12 lengths between second and third. Time—2 mins. 59 2-5 secs.

AMATEUR HURDLE RACE.—(1 1-2 miles over six flights.)

Mr. Curtis' Hayward's Pilot 11st......Mr. Thomas 1
Captain Stewart's Lady Leonard, 11st ....
Captain Kenworthy 2
Mr. Hilliard's Firm Macconly 11st..........Owner 3
Major Bennett's Reinforcement 11st......Owner fell

Betting.—6 to 4 on Pilot, 6 to 4 against Lady Leonard, 3 to 1 against Reinforcement, 6 to 1 against Firm Macconly.

The Race :—Reinforcement threw her rider at the first hurdle, Major Bennett received serious injuries. Pilot led from start to finish but, in the straight, had to ward off a hot challenge from, Lady Leonard. Won by a shorthead the same distance between second and third.

MONSOON PLATE.—(6 furlongs).

Mr. Scott's Sea Lad 9st. 4lbs.......................Mr. Evers 1
Mr. Gutschke's Wise Hawk 8st. 6lbs. Williamson 2
Mr. Nicoll's Light Metal 7st...........................Southall 3

Also Ran.—Chin Chin, Politesse, Sholto Carnival.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Chin Chin, 3 to 1 against Sea Lad, and Wise Hawk, 5 to 1 against Sholto and longer prices the rest.

The Race.—Chin Chin took up the lead followed by Sholto, Carnival and Sea Lad, Wise Hawk being the last. Near the half-mile post, Chin Chin fell off and Sea Lad went to the front. Wise Hawk came with a late run and occupied second place. Sea Lad won by a length, two lengths and a half between second and third. Time.—1 min. 17 3-4 secs.

PONY PLATE.—(6 furlongs,)

Col. Wilson's Miss Clare, 10st. 1lb...Mr. Evers 1
Messrs. Valentine and Vernon's May Kenly
9st. 6lbs.. Blose 2
Mrs. James' Ormley, 7st. ....Vincent 3

Also Ran :—Sidonia, Runaway Girl, Movia, Clear Out, Rowley Mile, Princess Royal, Circus Girl.

Betting :—6 to 4 against May Kenly, 3 to 1 against Miss Clare and Rawley Mile, 6 to 1 against Sidonia, Movia and Clear Gut, longer prices the rest,

The Race.—Ormley, followed by Sidonia, took up the lead with May Kenly next, Miss Clare and Rowley Mile in the bunch. In the straight May Kenley looked all over a winner, when Miss Clare came and snatched the race, by three- quarters of a length. A length and a quarter between second and third. Time :—1 min. 18 secs.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

Another Win for the Warwicks.

Fine weather and a drier ground much improved the football, which was seen on the Cooperage on Saturday afternoon, and the large crowd which gathered on the stand and around the ropes witnessed a much less one-sided contest than they had probably expected. With the match lie between the Warwicks and the Hornets, there was little doubt about the result, but it was scarcely to be expected that the Hornets would have kept out the soldiers during the whole of the first half. This was mainly due to the quickness and energy of the Hornets' backs, each of whom played a sterling game, and repeatedly nipping in and intercepting passes, constantly spoiled the Warwicks' attack. At the same time it must be admitted that the military forward line, which included a new and none too effective right wing, was not so strong in attack as ordinarily.

After Bradbury had spoiled a promising movement by Watson and Ensor, Strelley got away for the Hornets, only to be pulled up by Turrall. The Hornets returned however and Smart had to save a shot by Downes. Westall and Hillier put in some dangerous work for the Warwicks, but the game continued to be fairly even, and on the other side Ashton was prominent in attack. Watson gave Navin one hot shot, which it cost a corner to save, but on neither side did the goal-keeper have a lot of work, and half-time arrived without a score.

The second half, however, saw a complete change. The Warwicks' forward line seemed to recover itself, and Westall especially did some excellent work. After some minutes' play, Navin failed to show his usual dash in dealing with a corner-kick, and Ensor had no difficulty in scoring. Ensor soon put on a second point and after that the result of the match had been decided. Westall put on two more goals with a pair of long shots, and the game resulted in a four goals win for the soldiers.

Final score :—

Warwicks ....4.
Hornets ....0.

Teams :—

Royal Warwicks.-coal, Smart; backs, Bench and Stroud; half-backs, Barker, Matthews and Turrall; forwards, Clarke, Ensor, Watson, Hillier and Westall.

Hornets :—Goal, Navin; backs, James and Bradbury; half-backs, Finnigan, Alikhan and Wheeler; forwards, James, Downes, Ashton, Windsor and Strelley.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The positions of the team in the League table are now as follows :—

	P.	W.	L.	D.	Goals For	Goals A.	P.
R. Warwicks	...11	8	1	2	31	4	18
R. A. Temperance	...10	7	1	2	18	7	16
R. G. Artillery	...10	4	1	5	20	10	13
Bombay Gymkhana	9	4	2	3	17	9	11
Byculla M. I....	...10	2	5	3	6	16	9
Hornets ...	...11	3	7	1	8	26	7
Bombay Athletic	... 9	1	6	2	9	17	3
Y. M. C. A. ...	...10	2	8	0	11	29	4

BANGALORE HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 10.

This morning's judging at the horse show was as follows :

Hack (Horses)—1, Yuvaraj of Mysore's Brigadier, 2, Colonel H. Butler's Blenheim, 3, Colonel Desaraj Urs' Brolga.

Hack (Ponies)—1, Mr. D. McCalmonet's Poignard, 2, the Yuvaraj's Liberty.

Country Bread Horses and Ponies—1, the Yuvaraj's Chemise, 2, the Yuvaraj's Cour de Lion and six others.

Hunters' Ponies (Heavyweights) :—1, Captain Ribb's Loftus, 2, Captain Regent Tomlinson's Lute, 3, Mr. Kavanagh's Irish Lass.

Polo Ponies (Arabs) :—1, Mr. McCalmont's Poignard; 2, Major Lambart's Bedouin; 3, Mr. McCalmont's Sinbad.

Polo Ponies other than Arabs (Light weights) :—1, Maharajah of Mysore's Kuranga; 2, Major Renkin's Castlebar; 3, Mr. Pringle's Countess.

Later.

The horse show closed this evening in fine weather, Sir Hugh and Lady Daly being "At Home" to a large company.

Lady Daly gave away the prizes.

The final results were :—

Harness Single, best turn out Horses or Ponies :—1, Col. Butler's Coquette; 2, the Maharaja's Czar.

Harness Single Ponies :—1, Col. Desaraj Urs' Helen; 2, Col. Desaraj Urs' Hebe; 3, Col. Butler's Coquette.

Jumping Competition :—(British Corps), 1 Squadron Sergt. Major Welch, "A" Squadron, 7th Hussars; 2, Bombardier Deering, 8th Battery; 3, Sergt. Hall, "A" Squadron, 7th Hussars.

Jumping (Ponies) :—1, Mr. T. Bassett's Vesuvious; 2, Captain W. Conran's Kathleen.

Harness Four-in-Hands :—1, Maharaja of Mysore's team (driven by himself). 2, 44th Battery.

High Jump over the Bar, 5ft. 4in. :—1, Mr. W. Welsh's Yokel, 2, Mr. J. Ramsay's Gunner.

Children's Ponies :—Miss Massy's Gold Finch.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Poona Young Cricketers.

On the Marine Lines Ground, this fixture was played on Saturday afternoon and resulted in a draw.

Mr. Sprott, captain of the Gymkhana XI, elected to bat, and the ground helping the visitors' bowler six wickets of the local team were disposed of for only 71 runs. Sale and Stileman claimed 20 and 18 respectively out of this total at 71 the Gymkhana captain was joined by Coombs, and between them they carried the score to 116. It was then decided to close the innings.

The Young Cricketers opened well against the attack of Halliley and Clarke, and the first four men knocked up 70 runs this however brought the days play nearly to a close and the visitors scored but 79 for five wickets scores.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

F. H. Watts, c J. Joshi b S. Joshi ...	8
E. L. Sale, c Pais, b Y. Joshi	20
M. Rossell, c Mahajani, b S. Joshi ...	0
W. S. Halliley, c A. Joshi, b S. Joshi ...	11
S. N. Powell, l.-b.-w., b Y. Joshi ...	0
F. F. Stileman, l.-b.-w., b S. Joshi ...	18
F. I. Sprott, b Y. Joshi	27
E. E. Coombs, not out, ...	28
E. F. M. Nicholson... Did not bat.	
F. J. Clarke ... Did not bat.	
R. Marrs ... Did not bat.	
Extras ...	4
Total ...	116

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
S. M. Joshi ...	19	44	1	4
Y. Z. Joshi ...	16	45	2	3
K. M. Cheplunkar ...	5	17	0	0
V. H. Barve ...	1	6	0	0

POONA YOUNG CRICKETERS.

B. P. Bhusair, b Halliley	4
V. H. Barvo, b Clarke	23
S. M Joshi, b Watts...	15
M. D. Pai, b Marrs	27
Y. G. Joshi, not out	4
B. M. Bhoola, not out	4
S. G. Mehandale ... Did not bat.	
M. V. Joshi ... Did not bat.	
B. Y. Mahajani ... Did not bat.	
A. G. Joshi ... Did not bat.	
K. M. Chiplunkar ... Did not bat.	
Extras ...	2
Total... ...	79

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
W. S. Halliley ...	10	24	2	1
F. J. Clarke ...	6	19	0	1
E. F. M. Nicholson ...	1	0	1	0
E. L. Sale	2	11	0	0
T. H. Watts ...	5	19	0	1
R. Marrs	3	4	1	1

R. I. M. OFFICERS vs. Y. M. C. A.

This match was played on the Oval on Saturday August 10, resulting in a win for the R I M by 10 runs.

Y. M. C. A.—Hearne, b Osborne-Smith, 0; Horne, l-b-w b Osborne-Smith, 2; Hyde, c Osborne-Smith, b Marsden, 6; Gunjikar, run out, 13; Carey E A, run out, 1; Gordon, c Collin, b Osborne-Smith 4; Pearcey, b Osborne-Smith, 0; Gay, c Vines, b Collins, 15; Forbes, b Collins, 7; Carey L E, b Osborne-Smith, 0; Lynn, no out, 3; extra, 1. Total 52.

R. I. M. Officers.—Asst Engr Drake, b Carey, 0; Ch Engr Sharvell, b Gunjikar, 19; Lieut Vibart, b Gunjikar, 7; Sub-Lt Hughes-Hallett, b Gunjikar, 7; Engr Collins, c Gunjikar, b Lynn, 11; Comdr Vines, b Lynn, 5; Sub-Lt Osborne-Smith, c Gunjikar, b Lynn, 3; Lieut Marsden, b Lynn, 7; Sub-Lt Grey, b Lynn, 0; Asst Engr Greenlees, c Gunjikar, b Lynn, 0; Ch Engr Roberson, not out, 0; extras 3. Total 62.

R I M OFFICERS vs R G A.

This match was played at the Oval on Sunday August 11th.

Royal Garrison Artillery.—Lieut Curtis, c Marsden b Osborne-Smith, 18; Sgt Thomson, run out, 18; Cook Sgt Thomson c Vilbart b Collins, 0; Gr Warnett c Robertson b Osborne-Smith, 0; C Q M S Ashenhurst run out, 0; Sr Willett c Osborne-Smith b Marsden, 6; Major Hope, not out, 11; G Jerram b Osbrone-Smith, 17; Gr Bolsover b Osbrone-Smith, 2; C S M Faux c Sharvell b Osborne-Smith, 0; Br. Kell, l-b-w, Osborne-Smith, 0; Extra, 10; Total, 84.

Royal Garrison Artillery.—2nd innings—Lieut Curtis, b Collins, 4; Sgt Thomson, c Collins b Greenlees, 4; Cook Sgt Thomson, Stumped Marsden b Greenlees, 0; Gr Warnett, run out, 1; C Q M S Ashenhurst, absent; Gr Willett, b Collins. 6; Major Hope, run out, 1; Gr Jerram, b Greenlees, 2; Gr Bolsover, b Greenless, 0; C S M Faux, b Collins, 4; Br Kelly, not out, 4; Extra, 2; Total, 28.

R I M Officers.—Asst Engr Drake, b Bolsover, 1; Ch Engr Robertson, c Bellett, b Thompson H 13; Sub-Lt Hughes Hillett, b Warnett, 5; Lieut Vibart b Warrett, 0; Ch Engr Sharvell, c and b Thompson C 57; Engr Collins, c Bolsover, b Thompson C, 11; Sub-Lieut Osborne Smith, not out, 61; Lieut Marsden, c Bolsover b Thompson C, 0; Engr Wood, b Bolsover, 18; Asst Engr Greenlees, Sub-Lieut Briary, did not bat; extras 11; total 177.

YOUNG HINDUS vs. G. I. P. RY. STORES.

These teams met on the Marine Lines ground on Saturday, and the match resulted in a win for the stores. Scores :—

Young Hindus.—S M Dalvi, b Shivram 4; W B Kirtekar, b Shivram 14; Gorakshedkar, c and b Vithal, 17; N B Rao, c Gupte, b Vithal 1; B M Dalvi, b Shivram 1; A H Kirtikar, c Shivram, b Vithal 4; K M Rao, b Vithal 4; U V Talpade, not out 1; M V Kirtikar, b Vithal 0; B B Kirtekar, b Vithal 0; M H Kirtikar, b Vithal 0; Extras 10—Total 56.

G. I. P. Ry. Stores.—Shamrao, c Vithal, b M H Kirtekar. 2; Shivram, c Vithal, b M H Kirtikar 14; Snellokezs, run out 2; Lees, b M H Kirtikar 0; Vithal, b W B Kitekar 36; Gupte, b M H Kirtekar 0; D'Souza, b M H Kirtekar 0; Pathere, run out 3; Bulsara, c Dalvi, b W B Kirtikar 0; Yeswant, not out 0; Extras 4—Total 62.

BOMBAY MUD SPORTS.

The following programme has been arranged for the Bombay Gymkhana and Sports on Wednesday next:—

Tent-Pegging.—(Individual: double pegs).

Ladies Tilting at the Ring and Gentlemen Tent-Pegging.—(Ladies nominate partners: marks divided equally).

Individual Jumping (Horses and Ponies). V. C. Race.—Rescuers ride the course and rescue partners who mount behind rescuers and together ride back over the course.

Treasure Trove Stakes.—(Ladies' Nomination. Men ride the course, including fence, carriyng chatties filled with bran. In each chatty a coin is concealed. Men hand horses to syces and chatties to partners. Ladies extricate coin without upsetting bran from chatty, and hand coin to partner who mounts and rides back over course, including fence. First past the post with coin wins.

Scurry.—(Ponies 14·1 and under.) Entries close after third event. Competitors to parade and follow starter to starting-post.

YACHTING.

R. B. Y. C. Versus Naini Tal Y. C.

It has been arranged to hold the first series of races between teams representing the Royal Bombay and Naini Tal Yacht Clubs on the 11th, 13th and 16th of September, when it is hoped that three teams repreeseining Bombay will meet three terms of local yachtsmen at Naini Tal. The scoring will be by points, and the Club, whose terms secure the lowest number of points in the first series at Naini Tal and the second series, to be held sometime in March, a Bombay, will be the winner for the year and hold the trophy, until the other club can get it back.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(*Continued from page 4.*)

Ministers assumes particular significance on the morrow of the debate on the naval programme, in the course of which the principle on which the Colonies are to share in the defence of the Empire will be laid down. France cannot but be pleased at anything tending to draw closer the bonds which have always connected France with her sons in Canada, and England is too well aware of the loyalty of French Canadians not to share her satisfaction. A writer in "L'Action" remarks that it is strange to note the fidelity of French Canadians towards Great Britain, whilst others of British origin are inclined to break away from the Mother-country. The writer proceeds:—"England cannot do otherwise than foster Franco-Canadian sympathies, which is an excellent speculation for her. The more love Canadians bear towards France the more ironclads England can ask if she says that British ships will help to defend France, whilst some day the united forces will join battle against a common foe. When that day comes and British Dreadnoughts presented by Canada thunder in the North Sea, it will not only be for the honour and interest of Old England, but for the glory and safety of our own country. In building battleships for the United Kingdom the Canadians will prove faithful sons of both their fatherland England and their first mother France."

PROSPERITY OF FRANCE.

Statistics quoted by the United States Consul at Nantes in his current report indicate the prosperity of France during the ten years ended 1909-10. The decennial valuation of buildings in that year showed that, outside public buildings, monuments, etc., there were 9,475,786 houses and 137,676 workshops and factories in the Republic. The rental value of the 9,475,786 houses was returned at £141,744,686; and that of the Department of the Seine, which includes Paris, was £46,584,456. The real value of all structures in the country, exclusive of public buildings, monuments, etc., was given as £2,501,227,542, the Department of the Seine accounting for £694,800,000. Compared with the returns of 1900-1, the present valuation showed the following increases : number of structures, 3.34 per cent.; rental value, 15.7 per cent.; real value, 13.45 per cent. This gain was significant of the general prosperity of the country during the last ten years, and was also due to the creation of new factories, railroads, etc., and to the impetus of summer and winter resorts and watering-places. On the other hand, to these causes was also due the general rise of rents. An increase of 3.13 per cent. was noted in 1910, as compared with 1900, and he se figures were no longer accurate, as rents thave been steadily advancing since 1910.

THE WEATHER.

Depression Disappears from Central India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, Aug 10.

The feeble depression in the central country has disappeared. The rainfall has extended into Baluchistan South, and the United Provinces, but has diminished in the north-east and the centre of the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general on the West Coast the Central Provinces, Gujarat, East Rajputana, East and North Bengal; fairly general in Central India, the west of United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and Assam; and local in Bombay, the Deccan, the Punjab and Burma. A few falls have occurred in Mysore South Hyderabad, Lower Sind and Baluchistan.

Bombay, Marmugao, Belgaum, Bangalore and Calicut report one inch; Goa and Saugor 1 1-2 inches; Nagpur, two inches; Jubbulpore, and Pachmari, one inch; Neemuch, two inches; Veraval, four inches; Dwarka and Jhansi, one inch; Benares, 1 1-2 inch; Darbhanga, Jalpaiguri, and Bogra, one inch; Barisal 1 1-2 inches; Chittagong, four inches; Charrapunji, five inches; Tezpur, and Moulmein, one inch; Toungoo, 1 1-2 inch.

Forecast :—An increase in the rainfall in Lower Burma and a diminution in the Punjab, Gujarat and the Central Provinces.

The Hall Line steamer, "Locksley" Hall, Captain J. Crawford, which arrived in harbour on Saturday from Birkinhead, reports having experienced between 50 and 60 deg. East bad weather, thence moderate.

SIMLA, Aug. 11,

Rainfall has diminished in most parts of India, especially Gujarat and the Central Provinces. It has been nearly general in the Konkan, Rajputana; fairly general in the west Central Provinces, Central India, Bengal and Assam, and local in the East Punjab, the United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and Burma.

A few falls have also occurred in Bombay, the Deccan, South East Madras, Gujarat and lower Sind.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—Indore, and Mount Abu, 1 1-2 inches; Ajmer, one; Jaipur, four; Mainpuri and Darjeeling, one; Dinajpur and Bogra, 1 1-2; Cherrapunji, three: Silchary and Dibrugarh, one; Bhymo, one and a half; Akyab, one; and Moulmein, two.

Forecast in increase of rainfall in Lower Burma, South Bengal, and along the West Himalayas.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba In Cts
Previously registered	45·23	46·45	—	—
Sunday, 11th August......	0·25	0·10	—	—
Total	45·48	46·55	—	—
Same date last year........	42·83	44·71	44·93	38·57

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL, AUG. 9.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours. In. cts.	Total to date. In. cts.	Corpdg. Total 1910. In. cts.	Corpdg. Total 1911. In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	1·10	42·55	50·98	37·50

BOOT FACTORY AT SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a. m. of the 11th Aug. In.	cts.	Total up-to-date. Ins.	cts.
0	22	50	17

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (9th)	91·8	84·0	...	0.00
Jask	94·8	84·3	...	0·00
Muskat (9th)	1.0·8	84·6	...	0·26
Multan	10·38	78·5	0·68	4·48
Rawalpindi	88·4	71·9	0·03	11·98
Lahore	92·9	78·2	0·59	9·33
Sirsa	98 3	82·5	...	6·44
Ambala	94·5	80·9	...	15·33
Delhi	96·0	80·8	...	12·48
Agra	93 5	80 0	...	10·71
Mainpuri	80·3	79·6	0·07	15·49
Jhansi	87·5	76·5	1·08	22·78
Cawnpore	89·2	77·9	0·12	14 52
Allahabad	88·1	77 5	0·49	14·42
Jacobabad	105·6	80·8	...	0·87
Karachi	86 0	77·5	0·13	3·07
Ajmer	86·1	77·5	0·42	9·62
Jaipur	88·7	70·1	0·48	15·43
Kotah	89·6	76·6	0·75	17·96
Bhuj	96·5	76·5	0·39	19·79
Dwarka	85·8	78·2	1·18	20·96
Veraval	79·1	76·8	4·43	25·54
Rajkot	82·1	74 3	0·33	25·50
Bhavnagar Para	86·0	77·0	0·96	33·14
Surat	82 9	75·1	0·54	46·11
Ahmedabad	85·6	76·7	...	32·31
Deesa	84·3	75·1	0·25	12·79
Neemuch	81·9	73·0	1·78	17·24
Indore	81·6	73·1	0·05	20·62
Jubbulpore	78·3	74·3	0·94	21·58
Saugor	79·8	72·6	1·60	24·46
Hoshangabad	82·1	78·4	0·72	27·83
Khandwa	86·2	75·1	0·05	11·25
Akola	88·2	73·6	0·66	15·39
Amraoti	84·8	73·3	0·51	15·10
Nagpur	84·6	73 8	2·24	38·64
Chanda	83·5	76 0	0·07	30·44
Raipur	82·7	73 6	0·40	28·87
BOMBAY	80·2	76·5	0·94	42·06
Ratnagiri	80·8	76·4	0·76	74·27
Mormugao	86·5	75·2	1·20	79·21
Karwar	83·2	75·0	0·28	78·81
Malegaon	82·4	72·1	...	9·98
Ahmednagar	79·1	69 5	0·08	4·88
Poona	77·0	70·8	0·75	11·95
Sholapur	83·8	70·1	...	7·80
Bijapur	82·2	70·3	0.04	4·96
Belgaum	71·8	67·5	1·06	53·06
Aurangabad	80·9	69·2	0·06	12 59
Nizamabad (Indur)	86·4	71·6	0·05	21·40
Hyderabad	85·3	71·7	0·06	11·07
Mangalore	85·3	74·3	1·03	88·45
Calicut	81·3	73·6	0·94	89·50
Cochin	83 7	74 2	0·53	79·03
Colombo	85·0	74 5	0 57	26·27
Masulipatam	90·3	79·2	...	13·47
Bellary	89 5	75 3	...	2·85
Cuddapah	103·2	80·1	...	4·24
Madras	94·5	78·0	0 06	4·45
Bangalore	82·3	66·3	...	8·27
Coimbatore	87·9	74·3	...	4·51
Trichinopoly	98·1	78·3	...	4·40
Negapatam	99·7	80·7	...	1·14

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 9th August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore records 0·59" of rain and Multan 0·68". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the extreme eastern district and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is equal to the average. Day temperature is in defect in the northern districts.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the southern half of the division; Cawnpore has had 0·12", Allahabad 0·49" and Jhanji 1·08". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in east Rajputana and lower Sind; Ajmer has had 0·42", Jaipur 0·48", Kotah 0·75", and Karachi 0 13". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the area of rainfall and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual in east Rajputana. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Widespread rain has fallen in Kathiawar and fairly general in Gujarat and west Central India; Deesa has had 0·25" Surat 0·54' Bhuj 059" Dwarka 1·18", Rajkot 0·33", Bhavnagar Para 096", Veraval a heavy fall of 443" and Neemuch 1·78". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Neemuch. Maximum temperature is in defect in Gujarat and the eastern districts of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces—Nearly general rain has fallen; Saugor has had 1·60" Jabbulpore 0·14" Poshangabad 0·72", Akola 066" Amraoti 0 1" Nagpur 224" and Raipur 0·40" Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect at Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0·94" Ratnagiri 0·76" Mormugao 1·20" and Karwar 0·28". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal,

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in Bombay Deccan; Poona has hap 0·42, and Belgaum 106. Lkies are moderacely to heavily clouded, The air is damper than usuai at Malegaon Day temperature is in defect at most stations.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been widespread in Kathiawar and on the west coast of the Peninsula and nearly general in Gujarat, the central parts of the country, east Rajputana and the southern half of the United Provinces. In the Punjab, Multan and Lahore report rainfalls exceeding 1-2 inch. Local rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan. The monsoon has weakened slightly in the Peninsula.

Fairly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Gujarat, Kathiawar, the Central and the United Provinces, west Central India and east Rajputana, and some showers in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and the east Punjab. Some Decrease in the rainfall is likely in Kathiawar and on the west coast of the Peninsula.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 10th August was 29·721 inches. The height of observatory barometer csitern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 14 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 14 feet, at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mericurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge, be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BUYING COAL.

Why is it that the Indian manufacturer, whose tasty and talent for bargaining none can deny, will not, or cannot, learn how to buy the coal on the cost of which so much of his profit depends while, if the article is cotton, jute or hemp, his examination of sample and bulk is careful and thorough. The coal trade in India has pretty much the same tenebrous character that it has the world over but as the sampling of coal has already been very thoroughly systemised elsewhere, it is a matter for surprise that, in India, the most useless assurance regarding quality are still demanded and accepted. It is known to all miners and to many dealers that every mine shaft traverses several seams of coal, of which no two resemble each other in all respects. They vary in tickness from several feet to as many inches. Some seams, however good in quality, are too thin to be worked at a profit on account of the mass of worthless material that must be moved to get the coal out. If, however, a thin seam of coal is associated with a layer of good fire-clay, the profit on the latter may suffice for the working of both. The seams vary in quality, some of which are good to make a name for the mine among consumers, who contract for the coal of that mine and no other, ignoring the great differences that separate the fuel value of the various seams. Indian coal has to travel long distances overland to some of the centres of manufacture, and freight and other charges bring up the cost in some instances to four times the value at the pit's mouth, and as it is only the combustible portion that is of value to the buyer, the real cost is much enhanced when, after burning, the ash is weighed and deducted. Fifteen per cent. of ash is a very common proportion which at once raises the cost of the combustible part by 17 1-2 per cent. without counting the cost of disposing of the ashes. "Cheap" coal has been delivered at a Bombay mill, which was found to contain as much as 35 per cent. of incombustible matter. This drought the value of the combustible part up by 30. 7 per cent., and yet with years of experience in buying, the Mill Agent will continue to contract for coal by name and not by quality. Of course he is not an engine driver, and he has no experience as a stoker so he relies on reports from the engine room which he has no means of checking. If he calls for a report on the power produced in the engine by the coal. he must again accept a report for he cannot understand a steam pressure diagram. Many mill engines in India are reputed to give more power from a ton of Indian coal than they could in England with the best Tyneside fuel. The Mill Agent does not know the real amount of power his machines should require to perform their work. These are mysteries, and as his education has been purely commercial, he lets them alone. He has become so used to the idea of hiring all technical assistance that it never occurs to him to send his son to some good school where applied science and industrial knowledge is taught. He seems to think it would be degrading. The young man will be sent to a college where literature, and pure science are taught. But the science seems to have very little relation to the work in a cotton mill, and the general influence of the college training seems to produce a distaste for the details of work in a mill, and would not suggest the systematic testing of coal, sizing materials or other stores whose qualities are notoriously irregular.

Any coal agent in an expansive mood—say after dinner—could explain many of the mysteries of his trade, garnished with the most interesting details that it would be very imprudent to publish. Coal, it appears, is as mobile as quicksilver, and as volatile as alcohol. No two men can measure it in bulk alike, or get the same results with it in similar furnaces. It evaporates under an Indian sun in an extraordinary manner and its steam raising powers vary by large proportions when nothing above it appears to have been changed for months past. There is no end to coal stories; the younger members of the coal exchange in London live largely on the amusement they get from repeating them. One story refers to an elderly agent, who for many years had supplied an important corporation with an certain brand of coal on much the same lines as are recognised by the Indian mills. The Board had begun to think that they ought to know something more of the fuel and invited the agent to meet them. Regarding fixed carbon and hydrogen he was vague as for sulphur he assured them there was just enough to burn, but when asked how many heat units there were in a pound, he replied emphatically "Not a d-d one." But seriously, it does pay for a purchaser to know a good deal about coal, and this knowledge is already found of value by railway and steamship companies, gas, water and other corporations, and many large consumers who contract to pay for their supply, not per ton, but on a basis of the heat it will give on burning. Frequent analyses are made, and if the coal gives off less heat per pound than agreed on, a deduction is made from the price; if more heat is given the price is raised in proportion. This method gives complete satisfaction both to buyer and seller, for the mode of testing is accepted by both sides. Under such a mode of buying, the coal needs no special name, its quality like that of kerosine may be represented by a figure which, in the case of the coal, will indicate the number of heat units guaranted per pound supplied, and if some of the value that at present is currently reported to disappear by leakage, should find its way to the pocket of a competent analyst the buyer would still find a good balance in his favour at the end of the year.—W. in "Capital."

Sir John Harrington, of Lennox Gardens, Kensington, met with a motor car accident on July 19 at Long Ditton. He was driving with Lady Harrington when the car skidded on the wet surface, and dashed into a well. Sir John was badly cut and bruised, and received medical attention from the local police surgeon : he was afterwards taken home in a private car, his own car having been smashed. Sir John's driver was in charge of the motor car when the accident occurred.

At Brentford on July 24, a solicitor attended on behalf of Lord Cochrane, who should have appeared on three former occasions on a summons for exceeding the speed-limit for motor cars at Hounslow, and against whom the Bench had ordered a warrant. The solicitor stated that Lord Cochrane had been on manœuvres with his regiment, the Scots Guards, and did not receive the letter from the Court; he disclaimed any discourtsy to the Court. A fine of 40s. was imposed.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

Important Speech by H. E. the Governor.

THE TRADING OF GIRLS.

FORMALLY opening the Mahomedan Annual Educational Conference at Poona on Wednesday, His Excellency the Governor delivered an important speech which we summarised at the time. In view of its great interest especially to the Mahomedan community we now publish the full text. His Excellency said:—

Gentlemen,—When an important chapter in one's life draws to a close, one is unconsciously led to retrospection of all that its full pages contain. Nearly four years have passed since I received a deputation from the Moslem League at Ganeshkhind. It was I believe the first Mahomedan deputation which had approached a Governor of Bombay, and, if I was not able to meet all its requests I trust that I convinced the members of my sincere sympathy with their aspirations and of my earnest desire to further their objects. I now have the privilege of addressing a great Mahomedan gathering for the last time and with far greater knowledge than I then possessed, but with sympathy broadened and deepened by the rich experience which these four years have brought to me. Looking back I am thankful to see progress of all kinds in our Presidency and I note with pleasure that the Mahomedan Community has made notable advances. There has been a visible awakening to the needs of education that will lead you far in the direction in which you wish to move. There have been many representative Conferences, such as this, which have served alike to draw your community together in closer bonds of common interests and to give fuller expression to your views. You now possess in the Moslem League the beginnings of an organization which, if directed consistently on sound lines, must go far in uplifting the Mahomedans of India and in winning for them their rightful place in the nation that is still to be born. Four years ago I said to the deputation that "I have complete faith in the qualities of the Mahomedan people, and I am certain that, if they will bestir themselves, sinking sectional differences in organized efforts for the advancement of the community as a whole, they will in no long time exert a powerful and a steadying influence upon affairs great and small throughout India". I can truly say now that

MY FAITH IN YOU HAS BEEN JUSTIFIED

and that I see plain signs of the onward movement of which I then realised the need and the possibility. Four years are a very short period in the life of 70 millions of people; but I am convinced that the position of the Mahomedans has distinctly and greatly improved since 1908. I do not ask you to be satisfied with that position, because it does not nearly attain to what I hope for you in the future; but I do say that you have every reason for confidence and courage. From my point of view the evidence of the awakening of the spirit of a new life is of infinitely greater importance than anything which Government have done or could do for you. What has Government done for the Parsis, who are a handful among the millions of this Presidency? We have given them law and order where chaos once reigned. We have made them free to carry on business of all kinds in perfect security. We have held out to them a system of education to which they eagerly turned as a means of acquiring place, influence and wealth much of which they have used in creating teaching Institutions. We have in a word provided opportunities only—opportunities denied to them before in all their long history. The rest they owe to their own qualities. The moral is plain for you to read. The record of the Mahomedans of India is full of action and achievement. Individual Members of your community have proved and are proving great captains of commerce and industry, showing marked enterprize and capacity for modern business. All the opportunities of which the Parsis have largely availed themselves are open to you. If you have dropped behind in the race you can regain all and more than you have lost on condition that you adapt yourselves to an age which differs widely from that in which you were a dominant power in India.

THE FUTURE LIES IN YOUR HANDS.

The omens are favourable, and among them is this Conference. You have met to-day mainly to discuss educational matters and while you will of course dwell on existing deficiencies and set forth your needs, I am anxious that you should not ignore what is happening. In India I frequently find loud assertions of what ought to be associated with absolute ignorance of what is. Not many years ago a Mahomedan University would have seemed an unattainable ideal. Thanks to the patriotic efforts of His Highness the Aga Khan and to the liberal responses to his appeal, that ideal will now be realized and I attach the greatest importance to the Aligarh University of the future. The College has in the past won the affection of its students and sent them forth into the life of India with high ideals and true inspirations. Extended as it now will be, I am convinced that it will exercise a powerful influence upon your community and become a centre of intellectual light and leading. I trust that the Moslem University will never seek to affiliate to itself distant institutions which would undoubtedly tend to deprive it of the distinctive characteristics upon which the great Sir Syed Ahmed laid special stress. Affiliation was necessary in the early years of Indian Universities; but concentration will undoubtedly take place in future. Already there is scope for division in this Presidency into a Bombay and a Poona University, and Universities of Ahmedabad and Karachi may be hoped for as higher education progresses with increasing speed. All experience in Europe and America proves that only by geographical concentration can the real spirit of a teaching University, which is a valuable moral and intellectual stimulus, be created and maintained. Turning to advances due to Moslem beneficence in this Presidency, I note the munificent contribution of Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim to the Royal Institute of Science and his thoughtful provision for special scholarships which will prove of immense value to Mahomedan students. Then there is the High School to which the Honourable Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy has devoted much thoughtful care and which will before long be established here as the very generous gift of himself and his family to the cause of education. That school will, I believe, in years to come be a model of its kind and will be the means of helping large numbers of Mahomedan boys to careers of usefulness.

PROGRESS OF MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

I now wish to say a few words about the progress of education in your community. It was stated by the Honourable Khan Bahadur Mohammad Shafi at the annual Session of the Moslem League at Calcutta in March last that out of a total of 4,372,142 scholars in Primary Schools the Mahomedans numbered 932,301. This latter figure is considerably more than one fifth of the total and it must mean, therefore, that Mahomedan scholars in Primary Schools now exceed the proportion which their population could give. In face of these figures it can no longer be asserted that the Mahomedans show relative backwardness in sending their sons to Primary Schools. Taking the statistics of this Presidency, I find that the total number of Mahomedan pupils under instruction in colleges and schools of of all kinds was 182,472 in the year 1911-12 or an increase of 38,067 above the total of 1906-7. I think you will agree that this is a most satisfactory and significant increase, which has taken place almost exactly within my period of office. But comparing the two great communities I find that the percentage of pupils to their respective total populations is for Mahomedans 3·7, and for Hindus 3·2. It may be inferred from these figures that the Mahomedans are now showing greater willingness to educate their children than the Hindus, though the Parsis remain far ahead of both. Looking further into the comparative figures for the years 1906-7 and 1911-12, I note the following increases in Mahomedan scholars—Colleges 38, High Schools 976, Middle Schools 741, Primary Schools 31,745, Special Schools 107, and Private Schools 4,460. But I wish especially to draw your attention to the fact that comparing the two periods in question the increase of Mahomedan in Colleges has been 26·8 per cent, in High Schools 49·6 per cent. in Middle Schools 39·8 per cent, and in Primary Schools 31·3 per cent. You will see, therefore, that the highest rate of increase in the period under examination is in the High Schools, which disposes of the allegation that Secondary Education is not progressing among you. The figures that I have inflicted upon you are full of encouragement. They prove that the awakening of the community to the need of education is bearing rich fruit, and while in the higher branches the number of Mahomedans is still deficient in proportion to population, the significant advance to which I have called your attention must, if it is sustained, redress the balance. I have so far dealt only with your progress apart from any special facilities provided by Government, though the marked increase of Urdu Schools and classes which we have carried out from 178 in 1909-10 to 516 at the present time has doubtless helped that progress. I am well aware of

THE FURTHER SPECIAL MEASURES

which you desire to press upon Government and which are embodied in resolutions shortly to be laid before this Conference. I cannot discuss these measures fully; but as the language question is one which has been often raised in our Council and elsewhere, I will frankly tell you my views. I hold that wherever a large number of children whose habitual home language is Urdu are congregated we ought to provide Urdu Schools, and Government have proceeded on this principle as the figures I have mentioned clearly show. On the other hand, I believe that it would be most unwise in your own best interests to press the Urdu language on children who habitually speak a vernacular and who will require that vernacular throughout the course of their working lives. Two Eastern languages with English superadded at a later stage in some cases are far too much for young boys, and the only result of a bilingual training must be to handicap them heavily in competition with the Maratha or Gujarati speaking pupils. In Gujarat I am told that parents generally show no wish for Urdu teaching for their children. The Bohras of Bombay could not have attained their present prosperity without the command of Gujarati. In Sind also, where the bulk of our Mahomedan population is concentrated, there is not the least demand for Urdu Schools. The practical questions are therefore whether a boy's parents habitually speak Urdu, as their natural and necessary language or whether mastery of a vernacular is essential for the boy's future advantage. I quite understand and sympathize with the reasons which cause you to wish that all Mahomedans should be educated in Urdu. A common language is a great gain in many ways; but one of the speakers at the Sessions of the Moslem League to which I have referred put the matter well when he said: "Religion is the main thing and not the language." We have, however, a large and increasing number of Urdu Schools and I agree with you that trained Urdu-speaking Masters are evidently desirable. Government, as my Honourable Colleague Mr. Hill said in Council, are not prepared at present to go to the great expense of creating a separate Urdu training college. We shall try an experiment which may go some distance in furthering the object impressed upon us. We cannot accurately foresee the direction which education may take; but you may be perfectly certain that if the demand for Urdu Schools increases to such an extent as to justify the establishment of a special training College Government will provide one. Meanwhile do not press for Urdu teaching in places where there is no natural desire for it, and remember that the educational claims upon Government are now so large and so varied that we must take them in order of relative importance having regard to the Presidency as a whole. The raising of the Camp School to the status of a High School is a step which is most desirable if, as I am told, a large number of Mahomedan boys would be benefited. But the cost would be considerable and having regard to the deficiencies in existing High Schools of which, as I have pointed out, Mahomedans are now largely availing themselves, I do not think Government can give this good object preference over others which are more urgent at the present moment. Believe me that, in education, quality is of the first importance and quantity, on which too much stress is laid in India, is very dearly purchased if efficiency suffers. Here, however, is a chance for the well-to-do members of your community. Let them come forward with a liberal contribution, and Government will be ready to meet them. As regards text books Committee there are already two Mahomedan members on the Provincial Committee and one on each vernacular Committee with two in Sind. I do not see the need for any immediate increase.

THE EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

At the Bangalore Conference last month, the President Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim emphasized the need for the education of girls. "We shall never," he said, "solve the Problem of education unless we fully recognize the necessity of educating our girls no less than our boys." These are most wise words and it is a fact that, for various reasons, female education is not adequately partaking in the general progress to which I have referred. Your rapidly increasing number of educated young men must require wives who can be real partners in their lives. The influence of educated mothers is a supremely important factor in promoting education generally, and your rate of progress will be vastly accelerated if you follow the fine example of Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal and earnestly espouse the cause of female education. This cause depends mainly upon yourselves. It is part of a large social question which lies far outside the proper domain of Government. I am very anxious for the establishment of a Ladies Arts College in Bombay, where Mahomedan girls can be taught in conditions perfectly satisfactory to their parents. As I stated in Council, I have hopes that such a College will soon be rendered possible though I may not be able to make the announcement before leaving India. Meanwhile I should be glad if Government could do anything which might encourage female education in your community. In the last report of the Director of Public Instruction, I read that, in the Southern Division, "the special Mahomedan Deputy was very active throughout the year." Perhaps if a Mahomedan lady were appointed to inspect certain girls' schools and if she showed equal activity a stimulus might be given to an increase of attendance especially among the older girls. At least we can try the experiment for two or three years and note the results. I think I have now dealt with many of the matters in which this Conference is interested. As to the adoption of

COMPULSION,

I note that opinion was divided at Calcutta. I can only say now that I strongly advise you in your own best interests to have nothing to do with compulsion at this premature stage in the development of education. The machinery for enforcing compulsion gives trouble in other countries, and in India, it cannot be created without introducing palpable evils which, where Mahomedans are a small minority, would be aggravated in their case. I have proved to you that education is advancing steadily and smoothly under the operation of natural forces for which Government are providing scope as rapidly as our finances permit. We have in the last five years added 2.422 new Primary Schools, and the institution of Rural Schools recently decided upon will materially assist the pregess of literary which we desire. Wait until school facilities can be brought within reach of all villages and until the majority of children of school age are under training before seeking to bring compulsion with its worries and penalties to bear upon humble parents who would rightly regard it as oppressive. Remember also that compulsion could only be applied when easy school facilities already exist, or in other words when it is least required.

And now will you permit me to offer you a few last words of advice before laying down the office which I have been privileged to hold? The Moslems of India inherit traditions of conquest and dominion which they rightly cherish. In most of the Provinces of India, and in India as a whole they are in a minority and when peace and orderly Government were established throughout this country they did not at first adapt themselves to the new conditions and realized that opportunities for prosperity, power and influence must be sought in education. It has inevitable followed that they have been outdistanced by their rivals. The history of the word supplies other examples of a similar dropping back of conquering peoples in the eager competition to which a long period of peace gives rise. I sympathize warmly with Mr. Justice Abdur Rahim in his lament at Bangalore, for the fallen greatness of the Mahomedan peoples, but I share his belief that "the future may well be regarded with confidence and hope", and I trust that I have satisfied this Conference as to the grounds of that belief. In Government and Municipal service, and in public life generally, Mahomedans are not yet nearly adequately represented. This I regret and I can assure you that Government is most anxious to make good the deficiency, although we cannot, in justice to other communities and in regard to the needs of the public service give preference to candidates with inferior qualifications. I ask you therefore not to be impatient. The uplifting of your community is surely progressing and as more educated Mahomedans reach the higher rungs of the educational ladder you may be perfectly certain that

THE BALANCE WILL TURN IN YOUR FAVOUR.

I frankly confess that I attach more importance to the progress that I discern among you and to the new spirit which is arising than to special electorates and artificial means of conferring place and office on your community. I am not greatly impressed by what I have seen of elections in India and I am not clear that they lead to the best results in your case. Meanwhile I am glad that in the first enlarged Legislative Council of Bombay, there are seven members of your community and I hope there will be more in years to come. As regards Municipal councils the return I called for in 1908, showed that you were in a better positon than I expected, and I think the time has come to examine this question again. I am not in favour of hard and fast rules which might operate to your disadvantage. The real point is to secure the services of Mahomedans who can make their mark on a Municipal Council by ability and personal character. Minorities all the world over should employ their best men. These considerations bring me to the question of

ORGANIZATION

of which you have special need. The Deputation which I received in 1908, attributed the disabilities of Mahomedans to "Want of organization" and "Absence of Unity of purpose." The Moslem League, which is now six years old, was designed to remedy these defects. The "goal" is, as Khan Bahadur Badruddin Hyder said at Calcutta, "to link the different races of India in bonds of union and brotherhood". That, gentlemen, is the goal of Government towards which we are steadfastly pressing with hopes that may, at times, be clouded, but will not cease to inspire our efforts. The Moslem League is still in its infancy. I hope the time will come when it will have strong branches in the country districts, so that Government and our officers may have centres of Mahomedan opinion which they can consult with confidence on the affairs of your community. I trust that the League, as it developes in influence and in representative character, will be able to smooth away dissensions which I have noted with deep regret. Peace and unity within your community and with all the other communities of India should be the watchwords and the supreme object of the League. It is natural that the fortunes of Islam abroad should concern you; but I do not think you always realise how deeply they also concern Great Britain. In my life-time, we have spend blood and treasure lavishly in defence of the integrity of Turkey, and later we again intervened at a crisis in her affairs. Do not forget that the issue of the present unfortunate and unnecessary war must be of far less importance to Turkey than the internal troubles and dissensions which are now causing us grave anxiety. Remember always that the integrity and independence of Persia would have disappeared long ago, but for British diplomacy and the support which lay behind it, and to-day there is no Power so sincerly desirous for the regeneration of Persia and the avoidance of foreign intervention as Great Britain. Our wishes are identical with yours; but we are faced with difficulties which you do not entirely recognize. You can trust us to do all that is possible within the limits which world forces impose upon us.

I fear that I have detained you from your business too long. I am glad to have had the opportunity of coming among you to-day. I part from you with deep regret and I shall follow your progress with keen interest as long as I live. Of your loyalty to our ancient Throne, I am well aware. Under that Throne the Moslems of India have, in the words of His Highness the Aga Khan, made "gigantic strides in progressive evolution." Further and fairer progress lies before you under British Rule. As a minority, you expect and you will receive from us full recognition of your just claims. I need hardly tell you that the extreme democratic form of Government, which commands itself in quarters where it has never been studied and is not unclusteerd is ruthless to minorities. I cordially wish success to your endeavours. Work hand in hand with Government and with the other communities of India, always remembering the injunctions of your own Koran: "Verily the true believers are brethren; wherefore reconcile your brethren, and fear God."

CHEMISTRY OF THE BLOOD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Science Association, Dr. L. L. Joshi, M.D., read a paper on "Preliminary observations on the chemistry of blood" at the University Convocation Hall on Saturday, Surgeon-General H. W. Stevenson presided.

The lecturer observed that the ordinary physician knew nothing and did not care to know anything about physiology. The lecturer first dealt with the application of chemistry to physiology and medicine; then on the solids, liquids and gases in the blood. The third part of the lecture dealt with the variations under certain physiological and pathological conditions of the blood, with special reference to the proteins, carbohydrates, fats and extractives of the blood.

In dealing with the enzymes of the blood and catalytic ferments and activity of the blood in health and disease, he said that he had examined the blood of 52 cholera patients in the Arthur Road Hospital. The specific gravity of the blood on admission into the hospital was as high as 1,090 cubic centimetre. The patients were then given a saline injection, which reduced the gravity to 1,060 cubic centimetres or 1,050 cubic centimetres. In all cases, where the saline injection reduced the specific gravity of the blood, the patients recovered. These experiments conducted by the lecturer were the first of their kind, as experiments in this direction had not had been conducted either in Europe or America. The lecturer was, therefore, not in a position to compare the results of his experiments with those of other physiologists, but they showed that whenever the activity of the blood was high in cholera patients they invariably died. In order to demonstrate the activity of the blood the lecturer extracted a drop of blood from a member of the audience, and performed a series of interesting experiments before the audience.

Surgeon-General Stevenson, at the end of the lecture, thanked Dr. Joshi for the very interesting lecture, and observed that it was true that medical men know very little of physiology, but it was not correct to say that they did not care to do so. They were all busy men; and had to earn their living. Experiments were confined to men who could devote their time specially to the subject, and when conclusive facts were placed before the profession they always gladly accepted them. He said that when he himself was a student in a Medical College at home he scarcely learnt the elements of physiology, but since then the science had made rapid advances, and they hoped great things of it in the future. Dr. Joshi had had to contend with great difficulties in carrying on his experiments. He (the speaker) had listened to his lecture with interest and hoped that the other lectures of the series promised by him would be equally interesting.

BOMBAY ARTICLED CLERKS.

The first annual report of the Bombay Articled Clerks Association shows that the Association was started on the 22nd June, 1911 with the Hon. Mr. Justice L. P. Russell, the Hon. Sir Dinshaw D. Davar Kt., the Hon. Mr. Justice F. C. O. Beaman and the Hon. Mr. Justice N. C. Macleod as Patrons, Mr. D. F. Mulla, Advocate, as President and 35 Ordinery members and 54 Sympathisers on the roll. At the close of the year under report, there were 43 ordinary Members, 56 sympathisers and four Friends on the roll. A Common Room was secured for the members, and the opportunity for social intercourse thereby provided was widely utilised. The nuclues of a library of leading law books is being formed and the stock will be replenished as funds permit. In the year under report the Managing Committee printed and distributed gratis among the members Mr. K. N. Marpatia's paper on Conveyancing. In also published questions set at the examination of articled clerks in Bombay during the years 1905-1911 inclusive. Addresses were delivered before the members in the Law Library of the Government Law School kindly lent for the purpose, and thirty two meetings of the members were held in the Common Room for the solving of questions set at the Articled Clerk' Examination. A novel feature and one which proved very popular with the members was introduced viz. that of having debates on legal subjects. The result of the examination of articled clerks in March 1911 was satisfactory. Out of the twelve successful candidates, five were claimed by the Association, and out of the seven that have been certified for the September examination two belong to the Association. It is proposed during the ensuing year (1) to arrange for a series of lectures for the benefit of Ll. B. students and a number of debates by members on legal subjects (2) to repeat the meetings for solving examination questions (3) to start a Journal devoted mainly to the interests of law students and (4) to have a Social gathering of the members.

TOWN PLANNING IN SALSETTE.

Suggestions by Special Settlement Officer.

UNDER the auspices of the Bombay Architects' Association, Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S., Special Settlement Officer of Salsette, delivered an interesting address on Saturday, at the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association, with the aid of magic lantern slides, on "Suggestions for the proposed Town Planning Act." Mr. W. A. Chambers, president of the Association, took the chair.

In the course of his address, Mr. Turner said: The suggestions that will be placed before you will be for the most part such as can be applied generally in any area, but will have special reference to the conditions obtaining in the island of Salsette, where I have had the honour of serving Government since the year 1902, and with whose local conditions I have had the advantage of several years' experience. Following the English Act, the general object of the Town Planning Act should be to secure proper sanitary condition and amenity and convenience to the persons living in definite areas. A town-planning scheme should be capable of providing for the execution of such purposes as the following:—(a) the construction of roads; (b) the construction or removal of buildings, bridges and other structures; (c) the plotting out of land as building sites; (d) acquisition of land for open spaces, parks, markets and public purposes of all kinds; (e) drainage; (f) lighting; (g) water supply; and (h) imposition of users and prescriptions as regards the number and nature of buildings and the purposes to which specific area may or may not be appropriated.

"As most of you are aware, Government have under contemplation the introduction of a Town Planning Act, and those of you who have read Mr. Mead's report on the development of Salsette may have gained some idea as the necessity of such an act for that island. It was from the time of the commencement of plague in Bombay in the year 1896, that the development of Salsette really started. During the panic the refugees bought any land they could secure, and the consequence was that the price of land rose quickly. Salsette is still used by many as a health resort pure and simple during the hot weather and plague times, but on the other hand many have made it their permanent home and there is a slow but forward movement of developmeet. The price of land has not yet appreciated so much as to be comparable with the price in Bombay, but still it has an appreciable situation value in the building areas and ranges from about 8 annas a square yard, to as much as Rs. 6 in parts of Bandra. Salsette provides a good field for the Town planner, and with the provision of roads mostly accommodation roads, good markets, a cheap water supply and other amenities, the progress of development will accelerate. But all such works cost money and where the residential population is small, there are few people to get the money from. On the one hand heavy taxation will retard development and on the other hand development will be also retarded if the works are not carried out. This is more or less the situation to-day in some parts and it calls for speady remedy. In Salsette island as you may know, the land holdings are for the most part small, and of all sorts of shapes, many of them beinng on that account quite unsuitable for building purposes. Their shapes must therefore by changed. To do this one could buy up all the land and lay it out into convenient plots for sale. This, indeed, is the method adopted by the Improvement Trust of Bombay, but it connotes the raising of a large amount of capital and the eviction of many holders, which I shall try and avoid, especially in the case of Salsette, where there are a large number of hereditary holders of land whose attachment to their ancestral plots is factor to be considered. In the case of a large single holding, plots can be demarcated by the holder in consultation with the local authority with reference to the alignment of necessary through roads and there is clearly no necessity to buy out the holders, but where plots are small and numerous it is not intended to buy them all up, it is clear that there must be some sort of re-arrangement and assimilation of holdings in order to make every plot suitable for building purposes.

"For a successful rearrangement of plots, I consider that there should be as much elasticity as possible in the method of re-arrangement, and that hard and fast rules should be avoided. The guiding principle should be to leave the main portions of existing holdings undisturbed. Holdings which are absorbed in roads or other land required for public purposes must be displaced, that cannot be helped, but the plots which remain after the necessary public land has been demarcated should retain their main position as far as possible. The system of re-arrangement that I would suggest is to freely consult all the owners concerned; to trim the boundaries of their plot, where necessary, to assimilate very small holdings to their neighbours, and from the larger holdings, if possible, to carve out plots for the benefit of owners dispossessed of land by roads.

Mr. Turner then showed on the screen simple examples of what could be done by this method.

Continuing, he said:—

"Let us now consider the loss or gain to a holder when the shape or position of his plot is changed. In order to avoid a misconception that has arisen let me first emphatically state that in my proposals there is no suggestion whatever that owners will have to surrender gratis any portion of their lands. Each owner will receive an adequate equivalent for any decrease in the value of his holding due to rearrangement of plots, and he will be charged for any increase in it due to the same cause. To estimate such decrease or increase due merely to rearrangement, the plots will be valued as on a particular date such as the date of notification in the "Government Gazette" of an intention to plan and without reference to the improvement contemplated.

"When the plots have been satisfactorily arranged in their final shapes, and the valuations noted above have been calculated the next thing to do is to value the increase that will accrue to them in their final shape, when the projected road that opens them up will have been constructed. This increase is the real unearned increment, and it is only fair that holders should be made to contribute at least a portion of it for constructional and other expenses incurred for their benefit. There is no need to take a greater proportion of this increment than is necessary for expenses, but there should be in my opinion a major limit to the proportion that can be taken. To guard against possible errors, the owners of the major number of plots might be given an opportunity to demand a revaluation of it after the constructional works have been completed.

"In Salsette, the Local authorities have very small balances at their disposal and would therefore have to raise the money required for constructional expenses. To raise money there must be security for the payment of interest and Sinking Fund charges. That securlty should be as far as possible the contributions leviable from those who benefit and they should be assessed before the works are started.

"The Local authorities should be the agencies by which the schemes will be carried out, and the controlling authority should be the Commissioner of the division."

Mr. Turner concluded his address by showing his audience a few schemes that he had actually worked out and also a few views of the Salsette Country.

A cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Turner, for his able and interesting address, and the meeting dispersed.

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The District Judge of Poona, Mr. C. C. Boyd, visited the courts in the Shanwar wada and presented Coronation medals, in the presence of pleaders and a large audience to Mr. Bhadbhade the Small Cause Court Judge, Mr. D. G. Medhekar, the First Class Subordinate Judge, and to Mr. T. R. Kotwal, Second Class Subordinate Judge, on the 7th instant. Mr. Boyd said it was a pleasure to him to give the medals and they were all glad to find that the Government had honoured their judges for their good work.

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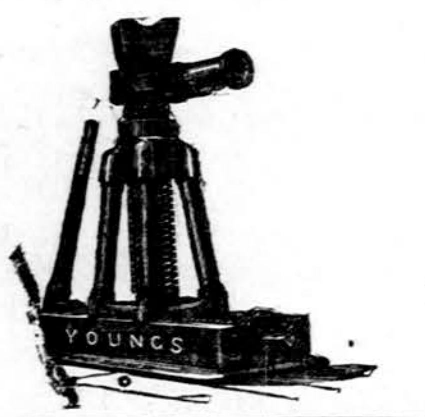

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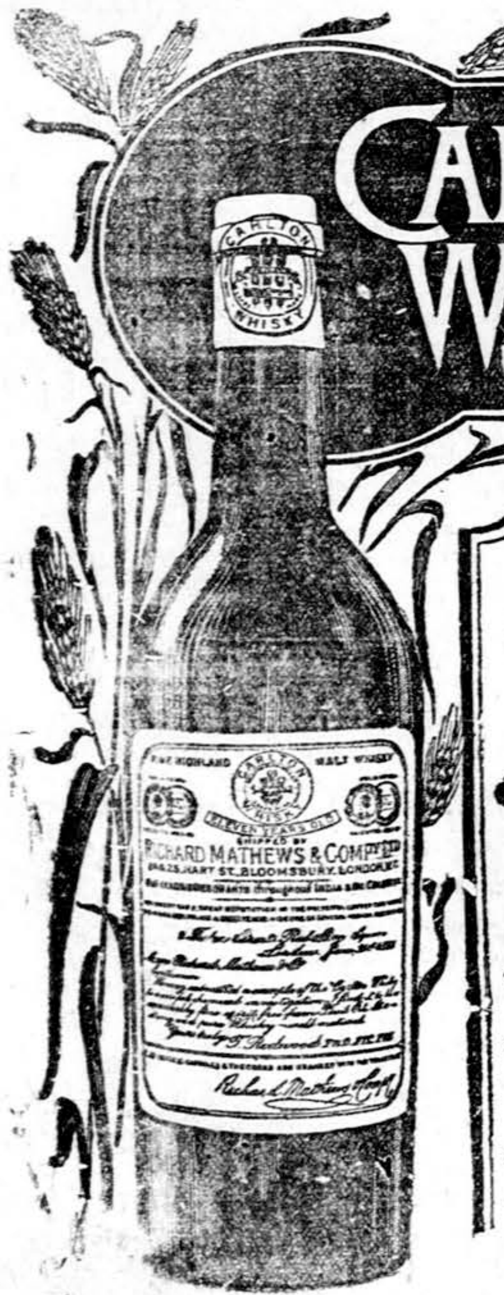

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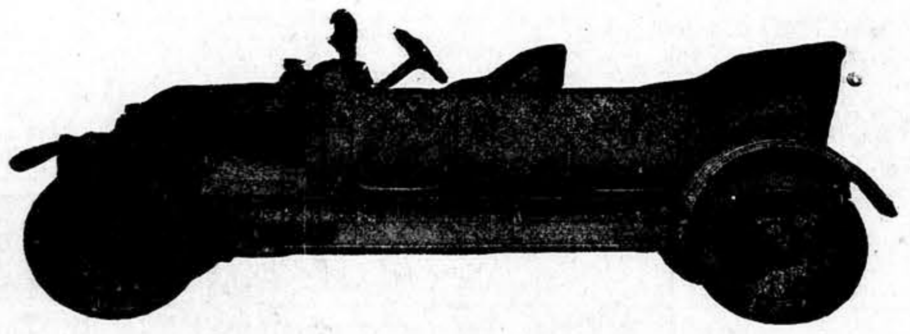

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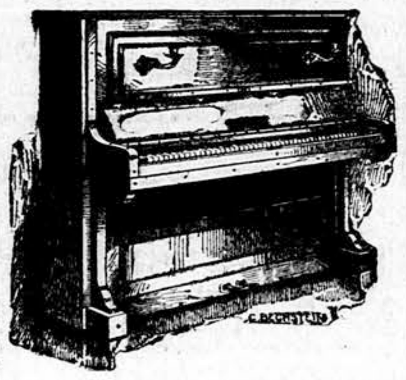

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